The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5546.—VOL. XXXVII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY, Windmill-street, next Macnamara's Wharf. Fares 3d. each person; children under 5 free; saddle horse sixpence.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Luke's Wharf.

WATSON'S BAY.—The VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2·30, 4·30. From Watson's Bay at 11, 1, 3·30, 6, calling at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, each way, 15 minutes after the above periods. On SUNDAYS as above, omitting the trips from Watson's Bay at 11, and Campbell's Wharf at 12. Fares, either way, 1s. Children half-price.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The Kiama S.N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA will leave for Kiama THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander
The PATERSON, R. L. Pattison, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way,	Saloon	13	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
Sydney and Newcastle, ,,	Saloon	10	6
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth in connection with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.
Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 24.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship WILLIAMS, Captain HARDING, for Morpeth, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, February 15th, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares, by the A.S.N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 6d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The THISTLE, A. J. ELLIS, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 15th February, 1856.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY AT 3 P.M.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Passengers and goods landed at the Railway Pier, and conveyed to Melbourne by rail, free of additional charge. The A. S. N. Company's iron clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, J. J. WARNER, commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 14th February, 1856.
Cargo will not be received after Friday.
Passengers will please leave their names at the booking office before 11, and have their luggage on board before 12 on SATURDAY.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY and CO., agents.

STEAM TO LAUNCESTON.—The fine new iron screw steamer ROYAL SHEPHERD, 300 tons, is expected here hourly, and will return to Launceston immediately.
Saloon passage, £9 9s.; steerage ditto, £5 5s.
Room for only a limited quantity of freight still disengaged, for which, or passage and further particulars, apply to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, agent for T. S. N. Co., 41, King-street.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The Sydney and Auckland Royal Mail Steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander (under contract with the Provincial Government of the Province of Auckland to carry the mail monthly) is appointed to sail from Sydney to Auckland on WEDNESDAY, 20th February, at 3 p.m., from Campbell's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, at the Office of the Sydney and Melbourne S. P. Co., Campbell's Wharf.
P.S.—Receipt of cargo to commence on Saturday morning, at 10.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The well known ketch, EMILY, will sail on MONDAY next.
Apply on board, at Union Wharf; or, to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR CLARENCE TOWN, the schooner FAVOURITE. Any cargo for this vessel must be shipped on SATURDAY, at Russell's Wharf. PETER SCOTT, Master.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The old established regular trader RAVEN, Captain JOHN BROWN, will be quickly despatched.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The A1 clipper VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, is fast loading.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader WILLIAMS, H. CAMROUX, master, detained at the request of shippers till 4 p.m. on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply at the Phoenix Wharf.

MELBOURNE.—Landing the whole of her cargo on the Wharf, and the first vessel away is the A1 clipper brigantine SARAH ANN.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to THOMAS STEWART, Sussex-street, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper schooner BRILLIANT, WILSON, master, is rapidly filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. February 6th, 1856.

FOR MELBOURNE direct, to follow the Acacia.—The fine A1 schooner, JAMES GIBSON, 131 tons, R. COPPLESTON, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Russell's Wharf, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent cabin and steerage accommodations, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The regular trader ELIZABETH, NOON, master, is now fast loading at Moore's Wharf, and has only room for a few more tons of cargo.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.
Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by 10 o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, 16th instant.

FOR GEELONG, the A1 clipper schooner COILA, Captain EDINGTON, is receiving cargo on board, at the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The A1 clipper brigantine MARGARET, 143 tons, A. SIMMONDS, master, is now loading. Engagements being already made for more than half her cargo, she will meet with her usual despatch.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The first-class brig SPRAY, 150 tons register, R. SCOTT, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will have quick despatch. Has very superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine fast sailing Brig THOMAS AND HENRY, THOMPSON, Master, 235 tons register, will be despatched for the above port on or before the 24th instant.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

CONTENT for OTAGO and PORT COOPER, clears at the Customs, THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signatures by noon. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, via NEW CALEDONIA and FEEJEES, should sufficient inducement offer.—The first-class clipper brigantine NIGHTINGALE, MILLER, master, will load at Grafton Wharf, late Pussy's, and sail for the above ports in a few days.
For freight, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN (guaranteed to sail on TUESDAY morning).—The fine barque BELLA VISTA, 250 tons, M. B. TODD, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will be despatched as above. Shippers are requested to send down their freight immediately, as the major part of her cargo is engaged. Passengers will find the accommodations very superior.
Apply on board, or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The brig WANDERER, 174 tons, JAMES C. GILBERT commander, clears at the Customs on MONDAY, and sails next day.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. B. METCALFE. February 14th.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine first-class brig SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, is now loading at Hawkins and Grenlich's Wharf, Sussex-street, and will sail in a few days.
Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199 George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The FRANCES, Captain STERRY, will sail on the 16th instant.
For freight or passage apply to WASS, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street; or to the Captain, on board.
Two cabin berths disengaged.

QUAY BERTHS Vacant. Ample Storage accommodation. Apply, H. MOON, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The copper-fastened and coppered American ship MONSOON, Captain WILLETT, will sail on or about the 25th instant.
For light freight or second cabin passage only apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 213, George-street.

FOR MANILA.—The fine A1 Dutch barque CAPELLA sails positively on the 20th instant. The Captain is open to arrange for light freight from Manila, also for freight and passengers from here.
Apply to GERBAULET, REUSENS, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—The new ship LA HOGUE is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay. Shippers will be pleased to make their arrangements at once. Has still one cabin and a few steerage berths disengaged, for which intending passengers are requested to make early application to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place. Sydney, 29th January, 1856.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The splendid new A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1287 tons register, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander (late of the Marchioness of Londonderry), is now loading alongside of the Circular Quay, receiving wool, either there or at Marsden and Co.'s shed, Windmill-street, and having already the greater portion of her cargo, will have prompt despatch. Her cabin accommodation is not surpassed by any vessel on the berth, this ship having been fitted up expressly for the passenger trade between London and Sydney. Carries a surgeon. Only a few cabins remaining disengaged; early application is necessary to Captain WILLIAMS, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.
Intermediate and steerage passengers will find the accommodations of this ship very comfortable. Enclosed cabins for families. Carries only a limited number, and most of the berths are engaged.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Light of the Age. The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JAMES BOOTH, 536 tons, ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander. Made the passage out in 85 days, and offers an excellent conveyance for either cargo or passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Macquarie-street.

FOR LONDON.—A regular trader.—The A1 clipper ship GLADIATOR, Captain JAMES SIM, having now all her dead weight on board and a large quantity of wool alongside, may be counted upon for quick despatch, and is one of the best conveyances now offering for either passengers or cargo. Her cabin accommodations are well known to be superior and comfortable.
Apply to Captain SIM, on board, at Messrs. Campbell's Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 fast-sailing ship OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain A. ALEXANDER, one of the celebrated Aberdeen clippers, launched from the same yard as the Maid of Judah and Walter Hood, and in every respect an equally good vessel. She will be promptly despatched, full or not full and is a very superior ship for either goods or passengers. The accommodations for the latter are more than usually lofty and comfortable.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FRENCH CLIPPER GERTRUDE.—Having all her cargo on board will be shortly dispatched. Has only one large after cabin disengaged—presenting a first-rate accommodation for a married couple, or a family. Early application is necessary.
Apply to VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to any part of the world, the A1 fast sailing brig UNI, Capt. LAMBERTHED, of 300 tons burthen, now at Newcastle, discharging, will be ready for sea on the 5th February.
Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the A1 brig WORKINGTON, 184 tons register, SCAPLEHORN, commander.
Apply to the Captain, on board, Woolloomooloo Bay; or W. J. DYER, Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, the fine American brig CLARENDON, 172 63-95 tons register, 230 tons burden. She was fully coppered in Sydney in July last year, and is now in first-class repair. She has just landed a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius, without any damage. For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, in Woolloomooloo Bay, or to J. GRAFTON ROSS, Secretary Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Offices, 158, George-street.

BRIG GEMINI, from HAMBURG.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their entries immediately for Moore's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods, for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents.

SHIP THOMAS LOWRY, from LIVERPOOL.—Notice is hereby given to the consignee of the undermentioned goods by the above vessel, that unless the Custom House entry be passed before 12 o'clock NOON, THIS DAY, the goods will be entered by the undersigned, and landed at risk of the consignee.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.
15th February.
JEV 10 cases champagne, consigned to F. C. Herbert.

SHIP CADUCEUS, from LONDON.—Notice is hereby given to the consignee of the undermentioned goods by the above vessel, that unless the Custom House entry be passed before 12 o'clock NOON, THIS DAY, the goods will be entered by the undersigned, and landed at the risk of the consignee.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.
15th February.
Crown | 75 cases champagne, consigned to order.

WILLIAM DENNY, from AUCKLAND.—Consignees per the above steamship will please pass entries for Campbell's Wharf THIS DAY, and take notice that all goods, when landed, are at their risk and expense. WILLIAM LOCHHEAD.

PATENT SLIP, HEAVING-DOWN WHARF, and SHIP BUILDING YARD.—To Shipowners, Captains, and Agents.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with the A.S.N. Company for the use of their magnificent patent slip, is now in a position to undertake every description of work connected with shipping, having a large staff of first-rate workmen, together with an extensive assortment of spars, timber, planking, &c., he is enabled to guarantee despatch with reasonable terms. Orders left with Mr. T. Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street, or at the building yard, will meet with immediate attention. JOHN CUTHBERT, shipbuilder, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

NO PERSON whatsoever is authorised to obtain credit on account of the undersigned. HENRY MOON, Albion Wharf.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY Company.—Tenders are required for the building of a Steam Ferry Boat, similar in construction to the Herald, but to be of wood, sheathed with copper, and a pair of engines. Plans and specifications for the hull and machinery separate, or for a suitable boat complete, to be delivered to the master on board the Herald, on or before the 16th February, addressed to the Directors of the Company.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held here on FRIDAY, the 22nd February next, at 3 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of confirming a bye-law adopted at the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors, held on Friday, the 25th instant, in conformity with the 70th clause of the Company's deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 30th January, 1856.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY, York-street, Sydney. Paid-up Capital £7950.
The Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held in the Lodge Room of the Hall, York-street (opposite the Market), on Monday, 11th instant—Brother John Williams, D.P.G.M., in the chair.
The Report of the Directors was read by the Secretary, wherein out of the net revenue of the Company, the Board again recommended the same dividend as they had hitherto declared, viz.:—£5 per cent. for the half-year (being 10 per cent. per annum), which recommendation, on the proposition of Brother Thomas Turner, seconded by Brother William Taylor, was unanimously adopted.
It was then proposed by Brother Aaron, and seconded by Brother Stewart, "That the cordial thanks of the proprietary are due to the Directors in general, and the Chairman in particular, for their untiring zeal and earnestness in promoting the interests of the Company."
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. COLES, Secretary.
In accordance with the above resolution, I hereby give notice that the Shareholders can receive their Dividends on and after MONDAY next, 18th instant, on application at the Hall, 102, York-street.
H. P. COLES, Secretary.
Freemasons' Hall, 102, York-street, 12th February, 1856.

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the General Half-yearly Meeting, held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the First instalment on the respective classes of shares will be payable at the Company's office, Exchange Corner, New Pitt-street, on and after FRIDAY next, the fifteenth day of February. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, secretary. 13th February, 1856.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th February instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Offices, 158, George-street,—to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1855,—to elect a director in the place of Robert Tooth, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election,—and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Candidates for the vacant seat in the direction are required by the 35th clause of the Deed of Settlement to give notice in writing to the secretary, at the Company's Offices, 158, George-street, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
By order of the Board.
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Secretary.
Sydney, February 13th, 1856.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that ROBERT TOOTH, Esq., has given the requisite intimation of his being a candidate for the vacant seat in the direction of this Company, to be filled at the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors, on the 29th day of February instant. J. GRAFTON ROSS, Secretary. Sydney, 158, George-street, 13th February, 1856.

TESTIMONIAL TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the presentation of a Testimonial to his Grace the Archbishop.
JOS. E. TUCKER, Hon. Sec.

TO THE MASONS of Sydney and vicinity.—A Public Meeting of the above trade will be held at Mr. Dishington's, Odd Fellows' Hall, Haymarket, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the short time movement, and to urge it to an issue. By order of the committee. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock. Masons, look to your interests!

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Open every evening.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Enthusiastic reception of Flotow's Opera of MARTHA, which will be repeated TO-MORROW, Saturday, EVENING, February 16th. Lady Harriet, Madame ANNA BISHOP. Box book now open.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Wonderful success of SUSAN HOPLEY.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SUSAN HOPLEY.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, the laughable Farce of TURNING THE TABLES.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Closed for repairs and re-decoration.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE open every Evening with grand Equestrian feats. JOHN MALCOM, Manager.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the Ethiopian Magician, at the Royal Polytechnic, Pitt-street. Open THIS EVENING.

GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE of Magic, at the Royal Polytechnic, THIS AFTERNOON, for families and children. Doors open at 2, to commence at half-past 2. B. LENNOX and the Ethiopian Magician.

HERR VEIT RAHM, the Tyrolese Minstrel and Zither player, and MISS STEWART, the renowned vocalist, from London, at the Royal Polytechnic, on MONDAY NIGHT. For particulars see small bills.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—A Lecture upon the elementary principles of POLITICAL ECONOMY will be delivered by J. N. BEIT, Esq., in the Court-house, Parramatta, THIS EVENING, Friday, the 15th February, at half-past 7 o'clock.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—DISCUSSION CLASS.—The question for discussion THIS EVENING (which was adjourned from last Friday evening) is, "Has the stage a moral tendency." Each member has the privilege of introducing two friends. The attendance of ladies is respectfully invited. The discussion will commence at eight o'clock.
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION.—By permission of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Autumn Exhibition of this Society will be held in the Botanic Gardens, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.
Members and parties holding members' transferable tickets, and ladies and children introduced by a member, will be admitted at 2 o'clock; ladies so introduced upon payment of one shilling each, and children sixpence each.
Non-subscribers will be admitted at half-past 3 o'clock, by tickets, which will be charged for as follows:—
If purchased prior to the day of exhibition, one shilling each.
If purchased at the gate, one shilling and sixpence each.
Children, in any case, sixpence each.
Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Moffitt, and Sands and Kenny, stationers; and of Mr. Macdonald, fruiterer, George-street.
Any further information relative to the Exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary.
By order of the Committee,
W. H. CATLETT, secretary.
250, Liverpool-street, 14th February, 1856.

THE HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, by permission of His Excellency the Governor-General, will hold their Autumn Exhibition in the Botanic Gardens, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant. All persons, whether members of the society or not, are invited to send subjects for exhibition. A separate class is set apart exclusively for amateurs, who may also compete in every other class. Exhibitors are requested to send in their exhibits as early as possible, and none will be received for competition after 9 a.m. on the morning of the Exhibition. No prizes will be awarded for the first two subjects in Class 1, nor for any subject in Class 7, but specimens will be received for exhibition. Prize Schedules and Exhibition Rules may be had at the office of the secretary.
By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield, the Band of the XI. Regiment will be in attendance, as also the German Band.
Members and subscribers who have not received their cards of admission are requested to communicate with the secretary.
The Exhibition will close at 6 p.m., when the tents must be cleared, to allow exhibitors to remove their exhibits.
Admission at 2 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each; children, half-price. Tickets may be had of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Sands and Kenny, and G. M'Donald, George-street; and Mr. Moffitt, Pitt-street.
Omnibuses will ply between Paddington, Glebe, Newtown, Redfern, Woolloomooloo, Fort-street, and King-street, and the Botanic Gardens, from 2 o'clock.
WILLIAM DEANE, Honorary Secretary *pro tem.*, 20, Hunter-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Encaenia or Annual Commemoration, will be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant. All members of the University are requested to attend at the University on that day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

GIPPS WARD.—All persons who have filed claims to have their names inserted on the Electoral List of the above ward, are hereby required to attend at the Water Police Office, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., either personally or by their agent, to prove their respective claims. By order of the bench.
BENJAMIN BUNBURY, clerk of Petty Sessions.
Water Police, Sydney, 12th February, 1856.

COOK WARD.—Mr. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—A meeting of the electors of this ward favourable to the return of Mr. Plunkett will be held at Mr. Hourigan's, Hand of Friendship, William-street, Woolloomooloo, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th instant. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. Mr. Plunkett will attend.
R. S. ROSS, J. HART, Hon. Secretaries.
RICHARD CREAGH, Acting Secretary.

GIPPS WARD.—CAMPBELL, PARKES, WILSHIRE, and COWPER for Sydney.—A public meeting of the electors of Gipps Ward will be held at Mr. Reech's, the Gas Hotel, Kent-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m. The candidates will attend to address the electors.
E. J. HAWKSLEY, honorary secretary.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Meetings of the friends and supporters of R. S. Ross, Esq. will be held during the ensuing week, in the various townships, as under, viz.:
PENRITH.—THURSDAY Evening, 14th, at Kendall's Hotel.
WINDSOR.—FRIDAY Evening, 15th instant.
RICHMOND.—TUESDAY, 19th instant.
The chair to be taken at each meeting at half-past seven o'clock.

THE SIGHT RELIEVED.—To those who value their sight, Brazilian pebble spectacles are highly recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of the day, being cut out of solid crystal, are as cold as ice, consequently keep the eyes beautifully cool. To be had, warranted, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames, at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

DOCTOR HERMANN HORN, from Hamburgh is desirous to give instructions privately, as well as in schools, in ancient and modern languages, Latin, Greek, French, and German; ancient and modern history, geography, natural history, mathematics, and music. Apply to Darling House, 11, Lower Fort street.

DR HERMANN HORN.—Wunscht Herren und Damen, die bereits mit der Deutschen sprache vertraunt, in Deutscher literatur und litert. geschichte zu unterweisen, so wie dieselben durch conversation und stylistische Uebungen in seiner mutter sprache weiter auszubilden. Wohnt Lower Fort-street, 11, Darling House.

MR J. CLARK gives lessons in La Gorlitza, Polkas, Schottische, Valse a deux temps, Redowa, Waltz, Polka, Mazurka, La Hongroise, Cellarius, &c., &c., as taught by the first masters in Europe, and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition, with the great advantage of practising with his son and daughter. Private families and schools punctually attended to. Fees paid in advance.

FASHIONABLE Dancing and Calisthenic Exercises with elastic chest expanders, taught by Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his son and daughter. Elizabeth-street North.

GENTLEMEN'S Wigs, Half-wigs, Scalps, Whiskers, Beards, at JOHN GLASSOP'S hairdressing establishment, opposite the Royal Hotel.

LADIES' HAIR Bands, Plaits, Ringlets, Wigs, Half-wigs, a choice stock at GLASSOP'S, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FRIZZ HAIR Rollers of every natural shade. A large assortment at GLASSOP'S, 510, George-street.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's own Hair plaited to guards, rings, bracelets, &c., at 510, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

LANDLORDS forwarding particulars to Registry Office, 69, York-street, will be furnished with tenants.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured, 29, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the *Empire* Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario).—Mineral teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis from 9 to 10 a.m., and advice given at any hour. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

NOTICE.—MR. J. E. SMYTH removed to 19, O'Connell-street.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO. have removed to the premises lately occupied by William Walker and Co., and known as Walker's Wharf, Fort-street. Sydney, 2nd February, 1856.

CONSULATE of THE UNITED STATES.—Sydney, 2nd February, 1856.—The Offices of the above Consulate are removed to Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 282, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

REMOVAL.—DELANY'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse, from 343 to 184, George-street, opposite Hunter-st.

MISSES LEWIS, Teachers of the Pianoforte, from London, 171, Liverpool-street, facing South Head Road.

MISS F. LEWIS, Milliner and Dressmaker, lately arrived from London, 171, Liverpool-street, facing South Head Road.

£3000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on Freehold Security. Apply at No. 11 Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to M. CONSETT STEPHEN, solicitor.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Removal.—The Offices of the above Company have been removed to No. 3, Bridge-street, near George-street, over the Counting-house and Stores of S. D. Gordon, Esq. J. S. MITCHELL, secretary. Mort's-buildings, January 2nd, 1856.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 563, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the Institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed from the Blue Mountain Inn, Bathurst Road, a Bay Gelding, five years old, branded JBO on near shoulder (the JB conjoined), and 3 under saddle near side. Any person bringing him to the Blue Mountain, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. GEORGE SHARP, Blue Mountain Inn, Bathurst Road, 12th February.

£25.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD, if apprehended within six months.—Whereas a warrant has been issued by the Muswellbrook Bench, for the apprehension of AUGUSTUS FREDERICK ANDERSON, charged with horse-stealing, on the 26th of January, 1856, the property of J. B. West, Esq., M.D.
DESCRIPTION OF HORSE.
Bay Gelding, aged, B on shoulder, short switch tail, about 15 hands two inches high, saddle and gig horse, wind puffed on each leg, a very neat head and square quarters, and known as Dr. West's Don.
DESCRIPTION OF ANDERSON.
Height 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; sandy hair and whiskers; aged 25 years; two front teeth in upper jaw long and prominent; left wrist has been broken; trade or calling, drover or horsebreaker; walks very straight; a slender figure. He is a son of Captain Anderson's, formerly of Marton.
He was lately committed for trial, at Maitland next Circuit Court, on two charges of cattle-stealing, was allowed bail in £300, and four sureties in £50 each.
I hereby offer the above reward to any person who may apprehend the said prisoner. JOHN MADDY, Muswellbrook, February 2nd, 1856.

LOST, between Lyons'-terrace and the Union Bank of Australia, a Bill, dated London, 28th September, 1855, at 60 days' sight, for £300 5s. 9d., accepted and due at the Bank of New South Wales 30th March, 1856. Whoever will return the same to the Union Bank of Australia will be rewarded. Sydney, 17th January, 1856.

LOST, YESTERDAY, a £1 Note. The finder will be rewarded by restoring it to 71, Elizabeth-street.

LOST or STOLEN, a brown-clouded Bull and Terrier Pup, from Mr. CASPER'S, 153, George-street. Whoever will bring the same to the above will be handsomely rewarded.

UMBRELLA.—Lost, on the South Head Road, yesterday, an Umbrella, prized by the owner, whose name is on the handle. A reward will be paid to any person bringing it to Belle Vue Hall, Kent-street South.

TWO Books Lost near Miller's Point on Wednesday afternoon. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, Lyons' corner. Five shillings reward.

CRAIL, Fifeshire.—CHARLES and BETSIE WILSON, late of Glasgow, may hear of their brother THOMAS, by addressing to WILLIAM BRIGHT and CO., Geelong.

HUGH FRELLING, a native of the North of Ireland, who arrived in New South Wales about sixteen years ago, if still living, will hear of a relative who is anxious to find him or his children, if any, by applying at the *Herald* Office, Sydney; or to WILLIAM POWDITCH, Esq., Woodville, near Hinton, Hunter River.

IF THIS should meet the eye of WILLIAM COTTAM, who left California in August, 1855, by ship Audubon, he will please address W. H., *Herald* Office.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JAMES MacCORNISH, who came out in the GLORIANA, he will hear of ANN FERN and MARY HANLEY. Address a letter to M. H., *Herald* Office.

JOHN HENRY SWATZEL, Shoemaker, will hear of his brother Philip David, at the Rev. T. Hassall's, Denbigh, near Camden, who wishes to see him.

LEWISHAM, KENT.—If the Engineer who left his home near Lewisham, on Saturday Morning, the 23rd June, at half-past four o'clock, from the desire, after the failure of two ingenious inventions, to be no longer a burden on his parents, does not soon write to them, his Mother and Sister J— are likely to sink under the agony of uncertainty about his fate. They cling to the hope that he has gone to Australia. If in New South Wales write to Inspector WEALE, Sydney Police. London, July, 1855.

OLIVER ELLIOTT, of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, arrived in Melbourne in August, 1855. Please communicate with your niece ANNE JOHNSON. Address to the care of J. H. GRAY and Co., Beechworth, Victoria.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JAMES LARKIN, per ship Planter, his friend JOHNSON wishes to see him immediately. By Hill, near Windsor, 9th February, 1856.

WANTED.—MISS BUTTERWORTH is requested to send her address or call at 131, Castlereagh-street.

WILLIAM SMITH, PRESSMAN.—The letter you have been expecting has arrived from England by the mail Mailship. Send your address to the *Herald* Office, and it shall be immediately forwarded.

LETTERS for the following persons are lying at the office of the undersigned, viz.:—
Bendix Ohlsen
Charles Seydler
C. Werner
D. Wiegmeyer
Isidor Israel
E. N. Hamm
A. SOLMITZ and CO., 20, Macquarie-place.
Sydney, February 14th, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Party who left a Saddle-bag at T. Barker's Coffee House, opposite Darling Harbour Inn, Sussex-street, can have the same by paying the expenses of this advertisement. The party supposed to have been going to Wide Bay.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Tenders for laying out the Grounds. Apply to JOHN GARSED, box 85.

SUPPLY OF PASSOVER CAKES.—NOTICE.—The Board of Management of the Sydney Synagogue have much pleasure in notifying to the Hebrew community that they have made arrangements for the supply of "Passover Cakes," of best quality and make, at an uniform price of ten per pound. The Board therefore earnestly request, with a view to abolish the monopoly which has hitherto existed, that all orders may be sent in, on or before the 14th instant (stating the exact quantity of passover cakes and meal required), addressed to the undersigned, at the Synagogue Chambers, York-street. JULIAN E. SOLOMONS, secretary. 6th February.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain antidote for Dropsical Swellings.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 45, suffered intensely from a general decline of health, her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy, and she became so much worse in the course of a few weeks that she was totally confined to her bed, at last, her death was hourly looked forward to by her husband; he made up his mind, as every thing else had failed, to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, which his wife commenced using; after four weeks perseverance with them, she was completely cured, having by means of this medicine safely passed that dangerous period of woman's existence. These Pills are also a wonderful medicine for young females with obstructions in their health. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A YOUNG LADY, with a general business knowledge, is open to an engagement in a fancy bazaar or any genteel trade where conscientiousness would be appreciated. Address A. F. M., *Herald* Office.

A LADY of experience is desirous of a Situation in the drapery or baby-linen trade, where few hands are kept. The advertiser is competent to conduct the cutting-out department. H. J., *Herald* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY desires an engagement as Morning Governess. Address M. C., *Herald* Office.

CONSTANT Employment for good Waistcoat-makers; competent workmen only required. J. EXTON, 68, Hunter-street.

CARRIAGE wanted, to Bathurst. Apply immediately, at the COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S Office.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Wanted a competent Assistant, character indispensable. Apply to ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, George-street.

CONVEYANCE Wanted to Queanbeyan for about one ton of stores. Apply to the Colonial Storekeeper, Dockyard, Lower George-street.

COOPERS' FLAGS.—Wanted, 200 bundles. Apply W. SIMMONS, 74, Parramatta-street.

CONVEYANCE WANTED to Mudgee, for about five hundred weight of Stores. Apply to the Colonial Storekeeper, Dockyard, Lower George-street.

CARPENTERS. — Wanted, Two Carpenters. Apply Mr. CAANNY, Tailor, George-street, Redfern, at five o'clock-day.

EDUCATION.—A Married Lady, who has brought up a family of her own, and who has one engagement already at Woolloomooloo, occupying her only three hours daily, is desirous of taking another in the same vicinity, or near Hyde Park. The course of instruction will be thorough English, with Music and French. References of the highest class given, including the family with whom she is now engaged. Address K., 40 Box, Post-office.

JOINERS and BRICKLAYERS wanted. Apply at Vauxhall Gardens, Parramatta Station.

LAW.—Wanted, a situation as Conveyancing or Engrossing Clerk. Address R. T., *Herald* Office.

LABOURERS Wanted.—Wanted, for the Destitute Children's Asylum, at Randwick, three good labourers, who have been accustomed to break up ground. Apply to J. H. PEARCE, B[illegible]house, Randwick.

SAWYERS.—Wanted, One (1) or Two (2) Pairs of Sawyers, to cut and deliver timber for the Bridge at Menangle. Apply at the COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S Office, Sydney; or to H. H. VOSS, clerk of works, Menangle and Camden.

TO WELLSINKERS.—Wanted a man to Sink a Well at Clovelly House. Apply to HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, Architects, 17, Pitt-street. February 13, 1856.

TO SERVANTS.—WANTED, for Otago, New Zealand—
Two Ploughmen
Two Splitters and Fencers
Two Grooms.
Passage Free. Apply between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant. Testimonials required. A. MOSES and SONS, 20, Bridge-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Two Hands. W. F. PICKERING, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Two or Three Assistants. Also, a Youth as an Apprentice. H. SELBY and CO.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c.—Wanted, a person to build a small three-roomed weatherboard cottage, to be paid for by weekly instalments. Address S. B., Post Office, Chippendale.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a steady Compositor. Apply to Mr. STOKES, No. 8 King-street East.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted two Active Junior Hands. R. C. ARDEEN, South Head Road.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a competent Hand; also a good Paperhanger wanted. Apply to Mr. T. KING, 175, George-street South.

TO CHEMISTS and Druggists.—A Competent Assistant is open to re-engagement. Town or country. T. K., 66, Lower George-street.

TEAMS wanted to load for Orange. Apply to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

TO SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, LAND AGENTS, &c.—A Gentleman recently from England, wishes to enter into an arrangement with any gentleman or firm, who may be desirous of adding the house and estate agency to their business. The advertiser having had the management of a first-class business of the like description at the West End of London, is fully competent to carry out the same. Address BELGRAVE, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, by a respectable English person, of good experience, a Situation as Head Nurse in a gentleman's family, where a nursemaid is kept. Could nurse a lady in the month if required, and is also a good needle woman. No objections to the country. Can give respectable references. Direct M. A. J. H., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Young Person as Nurse, and to make herself generally useful. Mrs. STENNETT Rushcutter's Bay, Darling Point.

WANTED, a young Lady, accustomed to the Drapery Trade. W. F. PICKERING, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Female, to undertake the care of children. Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply, between 9 and 10, No. 159, corner King and Kent streets.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply at No. 1, Palestine-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at C. MURLY'S, draper, next Sportsman's Arms, Newtown-road.

WANTED, a Female Servant. 18, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable woman, as good Laundress and plain cook. Apply to Mrs. DARLEY, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Female Servant, as Plain Cook and to assist in the Washing. Apply to Mr. ALDERSON, 154, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a steady industrious young Woman, as Housemaid; a good character from her last place indispensable. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, Turner's-buildings, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a Girl to Nurse a Baby, &c. Apply to Mrs. LESTER, Campbell-street, back of Mr. L[illegible]'s, builder.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 15 or 16 years of age. Apply London Coffee House, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Steward for the gun-room of H.M.S. HERALD. No person need apply without a thorough knowledge of his work. February 11, 1856.

WANTED, a steady sober Man, as Carter. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, by an experienced Draper, a Situation in or management of a country store. Address J. C., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a good Carpenter and Joiner; also a Plasterer. Apply to S. CHISLETT, Newtown.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 466, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Man to make himself useful; one accustomed to a public house preferred. Apply at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Gardener, who will have to look after a horse, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply between 11 and 1 at the offices of A. F. CAO[illegible] and CO., Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Carter, that is accustomed to the quarries. None but a single man need apply. PHILIP M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, at OLIVER STAINES', British and Foreign Labour Market, George-street.

6 Married Couples	1 Gardener
3 Bullock Drivers	2 Carpenters (rough)
7 Female Servants	2 Sawyers
4 Lads	4 Milkmen, &c.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Australian Club.

WANTED, Boarding and Lodging, for a Single Gentleman, in a respectable family, five minutes' walk from the Post Office. £1 10s. per week. No other lodger. Apply *Herald* Office, A. B. Z.

WANTED, 10 or 12 able Seamen to work on the Wharf, fitting out ships, &c. R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf.

WANTED, Board and Residence for a Carpenter, in a respectable family near Church Hill. D. D., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, two Men accustomed to work in a garden, and one to drive a horse and cart. Apply at the Office of JOHN HOSKING, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Young Man to work on a farm; a stout active Lad for a farm. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., 79, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart active Youth as light Porter. Apply to JOHN SKINNER, Sydney House, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady Young Man. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a strong active Lad, to carry out Meat. Apply No. 279, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Two-horse Threshing Machine, in perfect working order. Any one who has one to dispose of, can hear of a purchaser by applying to GEORGE BIRD, 106, Prince-street.

WANTED, an Apprentice. Apply to J. PRITCHARD, bootmaker, 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a strong Youth about 16 years Apply next to Berwick Castle, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Drayman, well acquainted with the town. Apply to W. TAYLOR, timber merchant, Market and Sussex streets.

WANTED a Gardener willing to make himself useful. Apply at WILLIAMS' Family Hotel, Parramatta.

A COTTAGE TO LET, in Naughton-street, Glebe, containing five rooms. Apply to NICHOLAS NERNEY, Glebe road.

A LARGE Bedroom to Let, in the favourite locality, Hyde-park, suitable for two Gentlemen willing to share the same. Apply for address to Mr. ABRAHAM'S, chemist, near Royal Hotel.

APARTMENTS TO LET, with superior Board, at M. LANNOY, 381, George-street South (French cook).

A HOME, with superior comfort, for one or two Ladies or Gentlemen. 14, Upper Fort-street.

A MARRIED Couple, or two Single Gentlemen, can have Board and Residence, 39, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two or Three respectable Men, at No. 74, Harrington-street, near Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, situated on the river side. Apply to F. BRADLY, wine and spirit stores, opposite Mountcastle's, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two Gentlemen or a married couple, in a respectable private family, in a pleasant situation. Apply at 39, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. M'LEAN'S, 97, Cumberland-street North. Terms, £1 5s. per week.

BOARD and Lodging, for Two respectable Young Men, on reasonable terms, at the London Coffee House, Hunter-street.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, four Stone Villa Cottages, just finished, near Mr. Crook's Wharf, with good water. Apply to JOHN WEST.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence at Mrs. WALKER'S, Nos. 38 and 40, Stanley-street. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE TO LET, No. 9, Stanley-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; coach-house and stable; a large enclosed yard, and every convenience. It is in a dry and healthy situation, not far from the Racecourse,—just the thing for a medical or scientific man, or parties on the look-out for a quiet home. Rent moderate. Apply to M. GUEST, 79, Crown-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, a Bedroom and sitting-room, in a private family, commanding a beautiful view of the harbour. For cards of address apply to Mr. KING, 58, George-street.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.—To be LET, several newly-built Cottages, close to the station, each containing four rooms, with verandah back and front, and detached kitchen. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, Verandah Cottage, 12, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms, £1 1s.

PARTIAL Board and Residence, in a private family.—A comfortable room for a single gentleman, or two friends occupying the same. Terms moderate. No other lodgers. BARTLETT, upholsterer, Crown-street, near Liverpool street.

STORES, WHARF, and Dwelling, Moreton Bay.—TO LET, or for SALE, those commodious and convenient Stores, and sufferance wharf, lately occupied by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., and next to the wharves of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. Towns and Co., together with handsome residence, &c. Apply to Mr. A. J. HOCKINGS, Brisbane, or to Messrs. T. S. MORT and Co. Pitt-street.

STORE TO LET, 23, King-street East. Apply Mr. LORD, or to Mr. J. WAINWRIGHT, 560 George-st.

STORES TO LET rear of George-street. Enquire at J. OWEN and SONS, opposite *Herald* Office.

TO LET, at St. Leonard's, North Shore, a neat Cottage, with three rooms and gardens. Enquire at JONES's Stores.

TO LET, furnished, a four-roomed Cottage, a good yard and water. 119, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a Six-roomed Verandah House, with five acres of garden ground under cultivation, and three paddocks, all fenced in, with stores, pantry, fowl-house, piggery, and stable (and, if required, 100 acres of bush adjoining). The whole well watered. The garden crop to be taken at valuation. There is a lease to the above property of nearly six years unexpired, and situated within five miles from Sydney, and one mile from a railway station. For address, &c., apply to Mr. ED. JONES, 333, George street North.

TO LET, a House, containing six Rooms, with or without four Cottages at the rear, situated near the residence of George Hill, Esq. Apply to Mr. KING, Spread Eagle, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House, in Upper Fort-street, No. 23. Vacant the 5th of March. Enquire No. 24.

TO LET, a Store of two floors, 60 by 20, with Stabling, at Jacques' Wharf. Rent moderate. Apply to G. PRIDDEY, 136, Castlereagh-street; or at the Wharf.

TO LET, a House, papered throughout, five rooms kitchen, &c. Rent 30s. Huddlestone, George-st., Redfern.

TO LET, near Hyde Park, in Stanley-street, close to the Rev. Dr ROSS', a comfortable four-roomed House, with kitchen, yard, &c., having just undergone a thorough repair. Rent, to a respectable tenant, moderate. Apply to Mr. THRELKELD, City Mart, 311, George-street.

TO LET, a Cottage, containing parlour and two bedrooms, having a detached kitchen, servants' room, washhouse, shed, &c., and also an adjoining paddock, situate near a small township 40 miles from Sydney; suitable for a respectable mechanic or labourer and his family. Rent moderate. Apply for particulars to Mr. MEARES, draper, Pitt-street; or, Mr. PALFREY, grocer, George-street, opposite the Police Office.

TO LET, 2 large Rooms; rent 12s. per week. Apply 16, Pitt-street North.

TO LET.—Glebe, Cottages 20s.; Surry Hills, 2 Houses of 7 rooms. S. AKERS, opposite Mort's.

TO LET, part of a House, situate at Balmain, consisting of three rooms, with the use of a kitchen. A respectable married couple, without family, would find this an excellent opportunity of providing themselves with a home, at a cheap rate, rental not being so much an object as a quiet and respectable occupant. There is convenience for keeping a boat, also a plot of garden ground, which would be at the service of the tenant if required. For particulars apply, by letter, to H. J. G., care of Messrs. Bishworth and Co., auctioneers, No. 218, George-street.

TO LET, a Grocer's Shop in George-street South. For particulars apply to J. and S. BAYLISS, 334, George-street.

TO LET, Furnished, a three-story House, pleasantly situate, having a delightful view of Sydney Harbour and Woolloomooloo Bay from verandah and balcony, containing seven rooms, viz., dining and sitting rooms, front and back drawing rooms, communicating by folding doors, three bedrooms and a large closet, kitchen with servant's room over, pantry, &c., &c.; coach house and stable, and back entrance to yard. For particulars and cards to view apply to Mr. S. GOOLD, Bible Depôt, King and Pitt streets.

TO LET, in the most healthy part of Surry Hills, a House, containing five rooms, with large yard attached. Rent moderate. Apply to VICKERY, BROTHERS, No. 5, Barrack-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street South, Two Houses; one containing nine rooms, with stabling, coach-house, kitchen with room above, shed and large store in the rear,—gas laid on to the house; the other contains six rooms, with kitchen and servants' room; water laid to both houses. The above houses are adjoining each other, and can be let separately or together. The two are admirably adapted for a Family Hotel, containing every accommodation, with the farther advantage of being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city. For further particulars apply on the premises, 161, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, Prospect House, at Waverley (late the residence of the Rev. T. Donkin), beautifully situated, with a view of the ocean, harbour, city, and suburbs of Sydney unsurpassed. The house contains nine rooms; there are also stable and coach house, large garden, and plenty of water, and the use of a grass paddock if required. Apply to JOSEPH VICKERY, at Waverley; or at 210, George-street.

TO LET or SELL, a seven-room Stone Cottage, two and a half miles from Sydney, on the Cudgee-road, near Waverley, with stable, well of water, and garden ground. Apply to JOSEPH VICKERY, at Waverley; or at 210, George-st.

TO LET, in Pitt-street South, a comfortable four-roomed House, next door to Mr. Mortt's, jeweller, and near Liverpool-street. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., Auction Rooms, 234, George-street.

TO LET, in Riley-street, Clyde Terrace, a comfortable and convenient House, containing seven rooms and kitchen, enclosed yard, good water, and other conveniences. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., Auctioneer, 234, George-street.

TO LET AT ST. LEONARD'S, Cottage and Grounds near the Church, now in the occupation of John Lindsay, Esq., to be let on lease for either two or three years. Possession will be given about 5th March. For permission to view, apply on the premises, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf. February 4th, 1856.

TO LET, a neat Cottage, with four rooms and kitchen, the latter fitted with a Russell cooking stove and dresser; beautifully situated at Redfern. Apply to M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, the House, No. 21, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. The house is pleasantly situated, being near the bay, and consists of five rooms and detached kitchen, with yard, and never-failing supply of good water. Apply at the Sydney Foundry, or to Mr. MATHEWS, at the adjoining house.

TO LET, Anglesey Villa, on the South Head Road, adjoining the residence of H. Newman, Esq., and overlooking the Pacific Ocean, containing six rooms, detached kitchen and servants' room; ground, acre and half, closely paled. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, cooperage, Macquarie-place.

TO LET or SELL, a House and Shop with an adjoining House, situated at the corner of George-street and Camperdown-road. The above has been built in the most substantial manner, and is suitable for a general store, or, with a small outlay, public-house. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, for a term of years, those centrally-situated Business Premises known as Bristol House, George-street, now in the occupation of Mr. D. Holborow. For particulars apply to Mr. C. FARMER, Box 253, General Post Office.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a delightful Residence, at Glebe Point, commanding a view of Johnston's Bay, Balmain, North Shore, &c. The house contains drawing, dining, and four bed rooms, kitchen, pantry, store, and good cellarage, with coach-house, two-stalled stable, harness room, &c. There is a good well of water, and a capital garden, extending to the water's edge, with boat pier, &c. For terms apply to Mr. A. LENEHAN, 86, Castlereagh-street.

THE CURRENCY LASS HOTEL, George-street, to LET, a real bargain. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises; or to Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery.

TO LET, the First Floor of No. 244, George-street, next the Commercial Bank, for an assurance company or for solicitor's offices. These rooms are unexceptionable. Apply to W. C. PRESTON, on the premises.

TO BE LET, Rosehall House and Grounds, Woolloomooloo. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

TO be LET or SOLD, a new-built House, at the corner of Forbes and William streets, Woolloomooloo, suitable for a public-house or shop, containing ten rooms, a cellar, yard and stabling, and well of water. Apply to A. PRING, on the premises.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, the valuable estate of Liddleton, adjoining the rapidly improving town of Hartley, on the Bathurst-road. The estate comprises 2500 acres of good land, well watered by the Cox River, and formerly known as the residence of John Maxwell, Esq. The improvements consist of a six-roomed Cottage, with requisite Offices, Woolshed, Brick Overseer's Residence and Store, first-class six-stalled Stable, Orchard, Kitchen-garden, cultivation Paddocks, Horse Paddocks, &c., &c., and altogether fit for the residence of a gentleman's family. Any eligible party applying to rent or purchase will be liberally treated with on application to SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street, Sydney; or to THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Esk Bank, Bowenfells, near Hartley.

TO BAKERS.—To LET, in a populous neighbourhood, a first-rate Bakery. For particulars apply to Mr. J[illegible]EALE, Square and Compass Inn, Brickfield-hill.

TIVOLI, PADDINGTON.—To LET, the above desirable cottage residence, containing 5 rooms, coach-house, stable, and other out-buildings. There is a choice flower garden in front of the cottage, and a large yard and kitchen garden in the rear, with a never-failing supply of water. For situation and health it is unsurpassed, and for a small family a most comfortable residence. Omnibuses constantly passing the door. For particulars apply to A. FAIRFAX, 287, George-street.

UNION INN, NORTH SHORE.—To LET, on lease, for the term of seven years, from this transfer season, the above old established and well known inn, consisting of ten rooms, verandah in front, and a large dry cellar beneath the bar, containing a never failing well of good water, drawn by a pump placed between the house and kitchen; also all furniture, double and single beds, with the necessary clothing; bar fittings, kegs, measures, and all other necessaries used for an inn in full trade as the above now stands. The yard is large, and formed oblong by the necessary out building, viz., stone, six-stalled stable, closets, coach-house, servants' rooms, and a large flagged kitchen, provided with a first-rate cooking range, and all other implements necessary for that purpose. If necessary, a portion of well cultivated garden ground may also be leased. Full particulars, and all other necessary information may be obtained from the proprietor, BERNARD DALY, Union Inn, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. PLUNKETT'S WARD COMMITTEES.

GIPPS WARD.

P. Hogan	James Cowran
Owen J. Carrahir	Dr. Mackellar
Thomas Ryan	Daniel Dwyer
W. S. Moutry	John Crowe
John Davis	John Macnamara (Wharf)
E. M. Silvester	James Casey
Michael Hussey	Henry Byrnes
T. Shounsey	Lawrence Corcoran
J. Shounsey	John Cuthbert
Thomas Galbraith	Thomas Moloney
Patrick Freehill	Frederick Ross
James O'Neill	Thomas Lynch
Daniel Tierney	John Neidham
Thomas Rodgers	Richard Wild.

With power to add to their number.
P. HOGAN, Hon. Secretary.

BRISBANE WARD.

F. Gould	W. H. Aldis
W. H. Huskinson	J. Ward
J. Cavanagh	H. Newland
M. Charlton	E. Mahon
S. Croft	M. O'Neil
M. Moss	D. O'Neil
P. Doyle	J. O'Neil
M. Hayes	W. Armstrong
J. Gillick	James Smith
J. Hassett	W. Brown
J. Ryan	F. Smith
P. Lynch	H. J. Cohen
J. Mulholland	E. J. Cohen

With power to add to their number.
JOHN GILLICK, Hon. Secretary.

COOK WARD.

James Husband	James Taylor
John Thorpe Prost	Denis Guerin
John Murphy	William Craig
John Grant, M.D.	Joseph Carter
Charles E. Langley	William J. Powell
Arthur Poulton	William Chalk
John Molony	Michael H. Landy
Benjamin C. Bradshaw	Edward Gallagher
William H. Galbraith	John Barlow
Richard Creagh	John O'Keeffe
James O'Neil	H. Dobson
James Tighe, jun.	Felix Moss
John O'Hehir	

With power to add to their number.
RICHARD CREAGH, Hon. Secretary.

PHILLIP WARD.

Edward Cunningham	Thomas Molloy
Joseph Hock	Thomas Clune
John P. Farnes	Michael M'Manaman
Thomas Quigly	John Doran
Richard Brown	Thomas Staunton
Morris O'Neil	John J. Curran
Luke Ryan	William Roack
Cavin Byrnes	Hugh White
John Madden	William Coleman
Thomas Quealey	Patrick Mooney
Patrick Daly	John Mooney
Philip Walsh	William M'Guskin
John Berne	J. Horsey
Henry Harris	William Rutledge
Thomas O'Neil	John Maloy
Cormick Smith	Patrick O'Heir
Thomas M'Quire	Richard Cullen
William Coman	Patrick Cormers
William Roach	Peter Hughes
Michael Dallahunty	Michael M'Namarah
Benjamin Green	Thomas Grogan
Cornelius Moran	Francis Timmins
William Costelo	John Sproule

With power to add to their number.
HENRY HYNDES, Hon. Secretary.

PYRMONT BRANCH.

John M'Carthy	Thomas Brady
A. D. Murphy	Philip Holdsworth
John Carr	William Taylor
John Agnew	Thomas Healy
John Hadfield, secretary	H. Davis
William Astor	Matthew Byrne
Peter Hutton	Silvester Warburton
George Dewer	—. Allen
David Morris	

With power to add to their number.

BOURKE WARD.

Daniel Egan, M.L.C.	H. Solomon
I. Farrell	S. Davis
A. Collins	Stephen Mullarkey
E. McEnroe	J. Lenham
John Falk	H. C. Jervis
James Meyerfeld	David Croston
C. Cullen	Lewis Mahon
Robert Willis	Ed. O'Connor
Thomas Collier	G. Allen
J. Pillet	J. Bennett
L. Moss	Dr. Leone
William Sharp	H. Bushfield
J. Clinton	H. J. Seaton
J. Curtis	P. Barkhausen
Robert Smith	T. Cohen
J. Wells	Edwin Beckman
H. Wilson	John Corcoran
J. Row	C. Bowler
E. Row	F. W. Perry
M. Mullaney	P. M. O'Connor
Peter Hoffman	T. W. Donovan
D. Lynch	W. Hardy
Henry Kyzer	John O'Dwyer
Charles Rath	A. Becher
Henry Lubeck	W. C. Murphy
G. Fike	Thomas Severn
Michael J. Russell	— Schilsky
J. Hughes	Elias Moses
J. Turner	J. Cox

With power to add to their number.
P. M. O'CONNOR, Honorary Secretary.

MACQUARIE WARD.

John Arkins	D. W. Clarkson
Thos. Moore	Martin Morrisson
Thos. Broughton	James Black
Alfred Fairfax	James Glissan
Chas. H. Haigh	James Cosgrove
David Peden	Wm. Bowers
Patrick Fox	Peter Quirk
Timothy Maher	Nicholas Walshe
Richard Coveny	R. Murphy
John Hughes	John Smith
Thos. Hughes	Morgan Hughes
John P. Egan	Eugene Flynn
Thos. M'Keown	Wm. Brady
John Keane	Jeremiah Moore
John Pearson	Denis M'Encroe
Patrick Mullins	Wm. Dolman
Wm. Bestwick	Andrew Lenehan
Jeremiah Canty	Michael Darcy
J. Curran	Richard Cullen
James Brady	J. Jones
J. H. Scrutton	S. Nathan
Wm. Coles	George Martyn

With power to add to their number.
JAMES GLISSAN, Hon. Sec.

Any gentlemen whose names have been omitted from the various Committees, can have their names inserted on application to the Secretaries.

R. S. ROSS, J. HART, } Honorary Secretaries.
RICHARD CREAGH, Acting Sec., Central Committee.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., of SYDNEY.—Sir,—We, the residents of Liverpool, and electors of the Boroughs of Cumberland, having heard your political opinions, in public meeting assembled, being satisfied with the sentiments to which you then gave expression, request you to allow yourself to be placed in nomination as our representative in the new Parliament, feeling perfectly satisfied that the interests of this important portion of the colony cannot be confided to better hands; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

C. H. Bayley, J.P.	George Girling
J. H. Atkinson	James Bence
A. T. Faunce, J.P.	Benjamin G. Salmon
Ernest Goerts	John Graney
H. B. Beresford	William Hatton
P. H. Mulholland	James May
J. B. Watson, J.P.	Peter Mantor
Richard Bretherton	Wm. Barrett
David Armstrong	J. T. Taylor
W. H. Elger	C. M. S. Browne
Alfred Wilson	John C. Brown
John Trott	Joseph Wearne
James Bowles	Stephen Whiteman
Robert Miller	Hiram Quin.

REPLY.

C. H. Bayley, Esq., J.P., J. B. Watson, Esq., J.P., A. T. Faunce, Esq., J.P., J. H. Atkinson, Esq., H. B. Beresford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me in the requisition which I have this day received; it will be unnecessary for me in reply to enter upon an exposition of my political sentiments, having already addressed you. Of this you may rest assured, in the event of my being returned as your member, that my time, and whatever abilities I may possess, shall be devoted, not only to the interests of your district and the Cumberland Boroughs, but the colony in general.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

Sydney, February 11, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Gentlemen,—At the instance of several of your number, I beg to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the new Legislative Assembly.

In doing so, however, I assure you I am not actuated by any presumptuous, or interested motives, but simply from a desire to be of some use to the boroughs which I now aspire to represent. As an Australian, I shall, if elected, deem it both a pleasure and a duty to devote my best energies for the welfare of this my native land. In making a brief exposition of my views on subjects of public interest, I may advert (in the first place) to the New Constitution, which I believe when revised and modified will prove a great boon to the colony. With regard to education, I am of opinion that there is a great want of efficient teachers, particularly in the remote districts. I am opposed to the withdrawal of religious state support (at least for some time to come), being convinced that clergymen in thinly populated parishes would not be adequately remunerated. Upon the subject of railways, I feel convinced that the country must ultimately derive unbounded benefit from the same, and shall support their extension (wherever practicable) through the length and breadth of the land; without, however, involving the colony.

In matters of general improvement, such as the erection of public institutions, repairs of roads and bridges, together with all other local subjects, I need hardly say, if elected, shall receive my best and most earnest attention. Economy in the expenditure of public money should be studied; at the same time the services of able, and efficient, officers in all important departments should be secured, and I would not, as a rule, advocate the cutting down of salaries. My principles are liberal. In conclusion, gentlemen, to those amongst you to whom I am unknown I may add (and with pride) that I am a son of the soil—a native of this rising county, the boroughs of which I now aspire to represent—and from my earliest days have been extensively and still am most intimately connected with the staple interests of the colony, viz., grazing and agriculture. Being thus identified with the general advancement of my native land, could I consistently or conscientiously vote against my own future welfare? I pause for a reply—and am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Retreat, January 26th, 1856. DAVID BELL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—25 per cent. Reduction on Premiums on Country risks.—The Directors have resolved that the operation of the recent reduction of 25 per cent. on Fire Premiums shall extend to country insurances. A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, at Messrs. Eldridge and Sons, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS and GWYDIR.—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the Legislative Assembly of the new Parliament, to which you are entitled to return two members.

I cannot but plead guilty to numerous deficiencies as your representative hitherto, for the duties of a representative rightly estimated demand the highest qualifications natural and acquired. Nevertheless, I can say with a clear conscience that I have been most anxious to fulfil the trust you reposed in me; and that I might do so to the best of my ability, I have, with the exception of six weeks during the late protracted session of the Council, most assiduously attended in my place, and oftener recorded my vote than perhaps any other member.

Some of my votes, I am aware, are not approved of by you all, and particularly the vote in reference to the extension of Circuit Courts to the interior.

No one is more desirous than I am to see the Circuits of the Supreme Court extended to, or County Courts established in, all those townships of the interior where a sufficiently numerous jury panel can be formed; and should I be elected, my most hearty co-operation shall be given to mature the best measure for that purpose; but heretofore it was not possible for any representative member, who regarded constitutional principles more than mere local considerations, to vote for such extension, and thereby countenance the supplementing of the Schedules by which a large portion of the public revenue was withheld from the control of the Council, notwithstanding its most solemn protests.

This hindrance to so many good measures being now happily removed under the new Constitution, I can pledge myself to use the most unwearying exertions to obtain for Tamworth a Circuit or County Court, and those other privileges and advantages to which its importance entitles it.

It must not however be forgotten that, while the right to elect the representative belongs to the constituency, the duty of never hesitating to prefer the interests of the colony generally to those of his own constituents, should they ever unfortunately clash, belongs to the representative.

To the new Constitution Bill I gave my support, believing it to be a measure of freedom suitable to the present circumstances of the colony; and I still think that, under the auspices of responsible Government, the Legislative Council constructed on the nominative principle will work more harmoniously with the Assembly than if both were elective. Should my expectations not be realised, and should the principle of two Elective Chambers, as adopted in the neighbouring colonies, be found to give a freer and more beneficial action to the popular will, you may rest assured that I shall vote for the necessary change in our Constitution.

It is held as a political certainty, alike by those who dread and by those who welcome its progress, that sooner or later the principle of democracy must triumph. I accept the belief; and shall devote myself, whether in a private or public capacity, to prepare the country for its advent, by doing what in me lies to place the blessings of religion and education within the reach of all; and in furtherance of this object, I shall give my cordial adhesion to that party in the State which makes a religious education for the whole people the most prominent feature in its policy.

To promote the habit of self-government, I shall advocate any comprehensive measure for establishing municipal institutions throughout the colony; and as I have never ceased to regret voting, in deference to a temporary public feeling, for the abolition of the Corporation of the City of Sydney, I hope to be called upon during the first session of Parliament to assist in reconstructing it on a sounder basis.

Although I look upon the pastoral interest as of vital importance to the colony, and believe that any discouragement offered to it will re-act most injuriously upon all other interests, I would not demand for it any exclusive privileges, nor permit it, should such be its tendency, to retard the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

These three pursuits, however, are not only not necessarily antagonistic, but are eminently dependent one on the other. In the mining districts the farmer and the grazier hope to find those large bodies of consumers, which in older countries are found in manufacturing communities.

With the hope of having an opportunity of personally addressing you previous to the election, I postpone a further elucidation of my political opinions until then.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
A. MORRIS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.—Gentlemen,—I have been strongly urged by many friendly electors to issue an address at once and declare myself a candidate for your suffrages, without waiting for the requisition to me which, I am informed, is in course of signature. I am induced to comply with that request from the knowledge that by so doing I shall be meeting the expressed wishes of many esteemed friends amongst you, who desire that I should represent you in the Legislative Assembly.

Those of you who have paid attention to the proceedings of the present Council, will have formed, by the past, your opinion of the principles likely to govern my future political life; but as the sphere of action will be much enlarged to the members of the new Parliament, and the power conferred by the electors will be of much higher consequence to the country, it is due to you that I should make you more fully acquainted with my views on the chief subjects which must occupy the attention of the new Legislature.

The requirement of the Colony that presses most upon all interests is the means of regular and expeditious communication with the interior. To secure the necessary facilities for the transmission of produce of all kinds to Sydney, and for enabling us in return to send up the required supplies, I would advocate a cheap but substantial system of railways, as far as such system can be carried out against the opposing obstacles of the country, in connection with tramways, and common roads under an efficient management. Although I am an advocate for railways of the best and most solid construction, and their completion within the shortest possible period, at the same time, I am impressed with the necessity for constant and vigilant care not to increase the public debt too rapidly for such a purpose. In a young country like this, the wisest policy would be to provide for great national improvements of this character by the sale and lease of the public lands, within certain distances of the trunk lines, which, of course, would be increased in value by these penetrating lines of communication. It would be a fatal error to over load the colony with a premature national debt by any attempt to force its material progress beyond its capabilities.

Our coast and river communication ought to engage the serious attention of colonial legislators. Rivers like the Hunter, Brisbane, and Shoalhaven, under a proper scientific and well-digested system, might be made navigable with the greatest safety, and be the means of incalculably increasing the importance of the districts through which they flow. In carrying out these improvements, however, I am opposed to the imposition of harassing tonnage, light, and pilot dues, which would be unjust in principle and inexpedient in their operation on the public interests. Harbour and light dues, if they ought to exist at all, should be exceedingly moderate, and, to keep them so, I consider it would be acting upon a sound principle to apply the proceeds arising from the public land, in meeting, partly, if not entirely, the cost of important harbour and river improvements—public works which may be properly classed with railways in their general utility.

I agree with those who think all local improvements, strictly so called, ought to be entrusted to the management of local municipal bodies; and, if elected to the new Parliament, I shall use my utmost exertions to obtain a comprehensive measure of self-government for our inland towns.

The land question, whether viewed in its immediate relations,—fiscally and socially,—or in its political bearing on the progress of the country, is one of equal importance and difficulty. If encountered with firmness, and in a spirit of equity, I think, however, it can be settled to the satisfaction of all, and without inflicting injury on any, whose present interests are involved, and so as greatly to accelerate the general advancement. The minimum price of land should be considerably lowered; the legal process of transfer should be rendered cheap and expeditious; and every facility consistent with the general interest of society should be afforded to the more provident and enterprising among the labouring class to settle upon the immense tracts of agricultural land rendered by nature easily accessible to industry, but kept by our present regulations, utterly unproductive. The fallacy which, either from ignorance or interested motives, was sought to be enforced, that New South Wales is not to a large extent capable of agricultural occupation, has now been thoroughly exploded by experience; and the new Parliament, as they will have the opportunity, will also, it is to be hoped, be sustained in the enlightened purpose, to give rapid and full development to the colony's natural capabilities.

I am fully alive to the importance of promoting immigration from the mother country, in which constant attention should be paid equally to the character of the persons introduced and the continuousness and regularity of the supply, so as to meet the wants of the colony, without creating disappointment to the immigrants. But I am convinced that a just management of our public lands, with a due regard to all the interests of the colony, would offer inducements for a large voluntary immigration of the most valuable description of persons from all parts of the world.

I am an advocate for such reforms in our judicial system as shall give speedy and cheap justice to every man seeking a remedy at law.

The management of the criminals of a free country is a subject which of late years has much occupied the attention of the first minds among statesmen and philanthropists, and, should I be elected to the Legislative Assembly, I shall regard with great interest any measures calculated to make our prisons self-supporting and reformatory.

In religious matters, I am in favour of the voluntary system in all parts where the population is sufficiently numerous to support the clergy, but in the more thinly populated districts, I should wish to see the voluntary contributions of the people aided by some system of endowments. This is a subject on which I am aware opinions widely differ, but it is one that demands immediate attention. Whatever plan may be adopted, I feel confident that in this community so instinct with the spirit of charity and justice, no member of the clergy would have cause of complaint if his congregation were fairly charged with the responsibility of providing for his support.

I am decidedly in favour of the national system of education. As an Australian, I regard the splendid institution of the University of Sydney with a feeling of pride, and I look forward to the most gratifying results of its teaching in the educated intellect of my country. The colleges beginning to spring up around this great institution, also redound to the honour of the colony, but, as a preparatory course of superior instruction is necessary for our youth, in order that the benefits of these higher institutions may be enjoyed by all classes, I would advocate the establishment of public grammar schools in our principal towns. I hope to see the means of education extended on a basis so broad and liberal, that the poorest man's child, if he possess talent and the necessary application, may have the opportunity of taking the first honours in our University.

I feel sanguine that our new Constitution will prove a great blessing to the colony, notwithstanding its acknowledged defects! Public opinion will call for its early revision. I am an advocate for the elective principle as the basis of the Upper House, and I think the Assembly would more effectively represent the country, if personal influence were rendered less directly operative in its deliberations by a considerable increase of its members.

The Electoral System of the colony, in my opinion, demands reconstruction, and, in any such change, I should advocate the apportionment of the representation with an equal regard to property and population.

Whilst I have had a seat in the Legislature I have been a steady advocate for economy in the public expenditure, though I hope I have not been insensible of the danger of carrying this point too far, and thus impairing the efficiency of the departments.

Under the new order of things, I hope ability and the claims of long service alone will be considered, in filling situations in the public offices—a principle which, by assuring to all the recognition of merit, would attract men of talent to government employment, as a safe field for their exertions and an honourable distinction.

It is now very generally admitted that the existence of political parties is necessary to carrying on free representative government. It seems to me that the English distinctions of party cannot be re-produced with us, for all those distinctions grew out of circumstances peculiar to England. Identity of interest will act upon superior intelligence more powerfully than the deductions of theory; and I cannot but think that any party likely to work out a liberal policy for Australia must be composed of her native sons and men who, by long residence in the country, are interwoven as it were, with her earliest national developments. At all events I beg to be permitted to caution the constituencies against entrusting their liberties to the mere "birds of passage," who may seek in Parliament, so long as it may suit their personal convenience, to gratify their personal ambition, but who, when they acquire wealth amongst us, will leave our shores to spend it in other countries.

The position of a representative is one of great honour, but also of great labour and responsibility, and, to be properly prized by a conscientious man, it must be possessed as the result of the free choice of the constituency. I trust my motives will be correctly understood, if I refrain from any personal solicitation of your votes, merely adding that I shall be happy to enter into any further explanation of my principles, whenever I may be called upon to do so.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
DANIEL COOPER.

Sydney, January 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—Gentlemen,—In accordance with the intimation made to you in my brief address of the 8th December last, I beg to inform you that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election, as one of your representatives in the Legislative Assembly about to be convened under the New Constitution. And, to enable you to judge of my fitness to represent you, I now proceed to state, as explicitly as the limits of an address of this nature will admit of, my views on some of the more important questions of colonial policy which are likely to come under the consideration of the Legislature.

Of these the New Constitution may fairly claim the first place. The provisions of that measure which confer upon the colonists greater control over their own affairs, and establish the principle of ministerial responsibility, have my sincere concurrence. But to enable the community to fully realise the advantages of self-government, I believe that the clauses in the Act which require majorities of two-thirds to legalise certain changes in the Constitution must be repealed—an elective Upper House be substituted for the nominee Council—and population be more considered than it now is in determining the distribution of the representation. And I conceive that in the first session of the Assembly, a bill ought to be brought in to repeal the two-thirds clause; and if this pass and be assented to by her Majesty, that a further effort should then be made to effect the other needful reforms in the Constitution.

Of the land question, it is extremely difficult to speak clearly and satisfactorily in a brief form. It naturally presents itself under two heads—occupancy and sale. The enactments under which the lands beyond the settled districts are now occupied, and the contracts which have been made under the authority of those enactments will, I apprehend, prevent the squatting system from being effectually modified until the expiration of the leases originally granted. The opportunity for revising his system has, I conceive, been improperly deferred for several years by the neglect of the government of Sir Charles Fitz Roy to declare that the leases, whenever issued, should be considered to have commenced from the date of the applications for such leases. The changes in the existing system of occupation, which sound policy appears to me to point out as necessary, are, the extinction of the right of pre-emption, except as regards the occupier's homestead; the shortening of the term of lease to about five years, with the right reserved to the Government of resuming during the continuance of the lease, without any compensation except the cost of actual improvements, any portion of the run required for sale, the rent for such resumed portion being of course remitted, and the squatter remaining in undisturbed possession of the remainder of the run; the payment by the occupier of an adequate yet reasonable consideration for the use of the public land; and the exemption from the squatting system of all lands which, from quality and situation, or for other reasons, are peculiarly suitable for cultivation and settlement, and are likely to be first required for sale. As regards the sale of land, the changes which to me appear to be most urgently called for, are in the practical details of management: a better system of survey is required, with more strength in the department, so as to ensure an ample supply of land to meet existing and probable demands; and such an improvement in the sale regulations as will enable purchasers to satisfy their wants without difficulty and without delay.

The construction of the Railways of the country has, I think, been properly taken in hand by the Government. On general grounds this course is justifiable; and in the case of this colony, the quantity of land yet sold for the public, and the enhanced value which will be conferred on this land by the formation of railways through or adjacent to it, supply additional and strong reasons in support of the policy which has been adopted. To be really useful, railways must stretch into the interior; and as the colony cannot afford to construct costly lines of the requisite length, one of the prime objects to be aimed at in railway construction should be the least cost consistent with sufficient solidity and finish to admit of the employment of steam locomotives at a moderate rate of speed. It is not a point of material importance whether our produce be conveyed to market at the rate of ten miles or of twenty miles an hour, so that it be conveyed with certainty, and without reference to the seasons, and at a moderate cost. Another object to be kept steadily in view is, that each province of the colony—north, south, and west—shall, as far as practicable, share simultaneously in the benefits of railway communication. And, before money be voted for the construction of any line, I conceive that the Assembly ought to be in possession of data to show that the traffic calls for and is sufficient to warrant the formation of a railway, and that the cost will not be disproportionate to the advantages the work will secure to the community. The prosecution of railway enterprise will not, of course, obviate the necessity of providing for the maintenance of the present chief roads of the colony, at any rate during the existence of the first Assembly; and, if returned as one of your representatives, I shall be anxious to assist in making provision for the satisfactory discharge of this important duty.

One of the most important and one of the most urgent duties of the New Parliament will be to decentralise the Government of the colony as far as practicable. A line requires to be drawn between the general affairs of the country and the local affairs of the several districts and towns of which it is composed. To the central government should be confided the administration of the former, with the common revenue of the country to draw upon for the expenses of such administration. To municipal bodies, elected by the residents of the several districts, should be confided the management of local affairs, and the cost of such management should be met mainly, if not entirely, by means yielded by local taxation. I can see great practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this view; but, unless the local affairs of the colonists are to be neglected, or, at the best, inefficiently managed, and the general taxation of the country to be at the same time enormously increased, these difficulties must be encountered and overcome.

The financial affairs of the colony will also require early and serious attention. During the last two years, there has, in my opinion, been too strong a disposition, on the part both of the Legislature and the Government, to incur debts. These debts, I am aware, have been mainly incurred for public works; but many of these works should never have been undertaken with borrowed money. I shall, if elected to the Assembly, scrutinise closely every proposal for increasing the public debt of the colony. I shall be anxious to keep down the expenditure of the country to the lowest point consistent with the efficient administration of its affairs; but the amount of this proper expenditure ascertained and sanctioned, the Assembly should not, I think, shrink from furnishing the requisite means to meet it, even though it be necessary to resort for this purpose to increased taxation. Should additional revenue be required, I believe that a judiciously amended tariff would yield a considerable increase of customs' duties, without injuriously or oppressively burdening any class of the community.

As regards the two systems under which Elementary Education is now imparted in the public schools, I can see no such radical differences between them as to involve any inconsistency or impropriety in their joint maintenance. In towns of any size quite as good an education can be given under the Denominational as under the National system, at a similar cost; with this advantage, and it is an advantage, that religious instruction can, under the former plan, be added to secular teaching. But where population is scantier, the choice is practically between education under the National system, and no education at all; and, there, I think, the Government would not be justified in wasting the means available for education by the establishment of any but national schools.

There is but one other point on which I shall touch in this address, and that is the provision now made from the public revenue for the payment of stipends to clergymen belonging to certain denominations. I believe that these stipends cannot justly be withdrawn from the clergymen who are now in receipt of them. But, subject to this condition, I think the best course to accept would be to make provision for State support to the clergy ceasing on the decease or removal of the present incumbents, so as to cast upon the several denominations the maintenance of their own clergy. This would clearly be equitable to all parties; and I believe that it would result in strengthening religious feeling in the community, and in improving, rather than prejudicing, the pecuniary position of clergymen in the colony. Now, the clergymen in the pastoral districts, those who need State support—if any of their number do—have generally to be maintained by voluntary contributions; while those settled in the more populous districts, where there ought to be no difficulty in raising ample stipends for them, are supplied with a miserable pittance by the Government—quite insufficient to maintain them as they ought to be maintained, but yet enough to deaden and check the Christian liberality of their flocks.

I have, in this address, confined myself to stating briefly, but I trust explicitly, the opinions I hold on the subjects touched upon. There are other questions, and some of them of importance, to which I have not alluded. But as I intend to visit the chief polling places of the county before the day of nomination, for the purpose of stating more fully my political views, and the grounds on which I hold them, the electors will have an opportunity of asking from me any explanations they may desire. When I shall have thus afforded the constituency a full opportunity of learning my sentiments, and of judging whether I shall be likely to make them a suitable representative in the assembly, I conceive that I shall have discharged my duty without waiting on them personally to solicit their votes.

Allow me, gentlemen, to assure you, in conclusion, that should you elect me as one of your representatives, I shall earnestly endeavour to serve you and the general community faithfully and efficiently.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
R. JONES.

Sydney February 14, 1856.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.—GENTLEMEN,—Having completed my canvass, so far as practicable, of your flourishing county, I avail myself of the first opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy and hospitality which have greeted my every footstep. The impossibility of paying my respects to you individually, which, had I sufficiently recovered from the effects of a recent serious accident, I should certainly have attempted, will, I trust, not be suffered to militate against me in the decision you will shortly be called upon to make.

I have had the honour of meeting several numerous and influential assemblages, by the majority of which I feel proud to believe the exposition of my political views has been deemed most satisfactory. Believe me, gentlemen, whether I be one of the accepted or rejected of East Camden, I shall ever cherish a most grateful remembrance of your indulgent and cordial reception, which I sincerely hope I may, by your suffrages, be permitted to substantially acknowledge, by devoting my very humble services to the advocacy of your interests, and those of my adopted country, in the forthcoming Parliament. To the many amongst you who have volunteered their active aid in securing my return, I am indeed a "beggar in thanks." Deeds, not words, can alone make you something like a commensurate return. With the most perfect confidence that on the eventful day your kind promises will be amply redeemed,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
GEORGE FERRERS PICKERING.

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Letter from Mr. Saunders, dentist to her Majesty the Queen Victoria.

13A, George-street, Hanover Square.

My dear Sir,—I have read your book, which you did me the favor to send, with great satisfaction. It contains much sound practical philosophy, and is written with the ease and elegance of a practised author. It is, moreover, singularly free from the egotism and presumption which too often disgrace the literary efforts of our confrères. I sincerely wish for your work a wide circulation.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,
EDWIN SAUNDERS.

To be obtained from Messrs. WAUGH and COX, George-street, Sydney; and from Messrs. FLETCHER and JORDAN, dentists, 9, Wynyard-terrace.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Gentlemen,—At the request of some of your number, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the Cumberland Boroughs in the New Legislative Assembly, and therefore concisely shadow forth my political views on some of the most pressing questions of the moment.

1. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—The British Government liberally conceded to us the high privilege of choosing the best practical form of Government—our misrepresentatives chose a hybrid monster. Lord John Russell (honour to his name) secured to us the power of correcting this anomalous thing. Let us, then, avail ourselves of this privilege, and abrogate the two-thirds clause, which exists only in this colony—*and by which any eight members of this unconstitutional body have the power of ignoring the Acts of the Assembly.*

Let us not tolerate nomineeism in any form. Of what use is an Upper House, seeing that, under the peculiar circumstances of the colony, it cannot differ, whether elected or nominated, in any essential particular from the Lower House—for, *have we the aristocracy* of England, an estate in itself—an essential portion of the British Constitution—or *have we* anything analogous to the Federalty of the United American States, to represent, and *have we not* the simplest and most efficient check over hasty legislation in the veto possessed by the head of the Executive? Of what avail then is an Upper House? Have not the bye-gones, at least the officials, been sufficiently provided for; and would you now be coaxed to make right honorable for life of a despicable nominated oligarchy?

A nominated Legislature of any kind is illegal and unconstitutional—it is a tyranny, an autocracy, a pure despotism. It is a flagrant violation of the very first principles of British Constitutional Law, which knows no such monstrosity, as that men irresponsible to the people should make laws for the people.

Whom, or what, let me ask, does the Upper House represent? For the first five years it will represent the power that nominated it; afterwards, being *for life*, it will represent itself, and its family interests. Then will be unadulterated representation without election—a thorough robbery of political rights—a consummation of political villany.

Municipal institutions should be formed wherever the population is sufficiently numerous. This would break down the abominable system of *centralisation* (such as is carried on in despotic France, and endeavoured to be imitated here), and would deprive tyranny of its power; it would, moreover, confer on these several bodies the legal power of taxing themselves for local purposes—Here should reside the right power of appointing paid, and therefore responsible, district magistrates; circuit courts, too, should pervade the land, so as to bring justice home speedily and cheaply to every man's door, and thus do away with the iniquity of the present plundering Law system, ever tolerated, if not supported, by those "trained to the manor," till they have become acquiescent, if not participant, in the iniquity.

Education pre-eminently claims the attention of the Legislature. Wherever two or three are gathered together there should a grammar school exist (universities may follow), so that education may become general; and to effect this, the school must be National where *every one* may, free of expense, learn the art of reading, writing, and arithmetic, as they might any other trade or art; but where the population is sufficiently numerous the school should be *Denominational*, so that religion, that essential to youth, and to the prosperity and happiness of a people, may be instilled in all its freedom according to the consciences of the several professors. The various objections of really pious and conscientious men are not to be reconciled, and it is impossible to teach any particular dogma under the National system. As God giveth light alike to all, so let every man enjoy freedom of conscience, but let us not become a godless people.

State support is not necessary to religion as a general principle, yet in many localities religious teachers cannot exist without State support.

WASTE LANDS.—The price should be sufficient to prevent jobbing, and should vary according to locality, fertility, &c. The present surveying system is inefficient. Every immigrant on arrival should be able to take up his land—perhaps he should be assisted in the purchase of it by credit. Would it not be better, more advantageous even, to give the land than to let it *lie waste*, and thereby create the very soul of a country—*an independent yeomanry*?

Agriculture, being the main support of a State, is to be fostered by every legitimate means; but the pastoral interests, being of equal importance, are not therefore to be neglected, nor is injustice to be done towards so valuable a body of our producers—yet individual interests must give way to general interests.

Railways are indispensable from the peculiar natural features of our country, and probably will ultimately prove less expensive than our present disgraceful, extravagant, dilatory, and inefficient mode of transit.

The present tariff is odious, because it is a tax on the necessaries of life, and bears especially on the labouring classes, whereas luxuries, that ought legitimately to bear the burthen of taxation, are generally all but exempt from it, showing a species of class legislation.

The ballot is necessary to do away with coalitions in times of elections, and as a protection from intimidation and corrupt influences.

The Government should be characterised by efficient officers with sufficient salaries; all drones should be expelled, and nepotism rendered impossible.

Any other matters I shall be ready to explain when I have the pleasure of meeting you, and expect that no false delicacy will prevent any elector from thoroughly probing the principles of one who aspires to be your *representative*, but not your *delegate*. It will be my duty, if elected, to represent, not you only, but the entire country. I claim the free exercise of my judgment, with a good conscience, conceiving that the liberty and property of all are alike entrusted to my honourable keeping.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SHERWIN.

No. 4, College-street, Sydney.

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REVIEW.

Hard Times. By CHARLES DICKENS.

WE observe with pleasure, in our last literary intelligence from England, an announcement that Mr. Dickens is about to publish another serial. A piece of news like this awakens joyous anticipations in countless households, wherever our noble English tongue is spoken, and in many a land besides. There is a breath of *spring* in it. The tree beneath whose shade, weary with the "burden and heat of the day," we have so often found refreshing rest, and from whose boughs, as from the orange, we have plucked both fruits and flowers, is again on the point of putting forth its "green leaves" (to quote our author's own pretty words). Once more, are we to form a twenty-months' familiar acquaintance with characters odd, generous, noble, villanous; laughing at them, loving them, worshipping them, detesting them, as though they were not mere children of the brain, but flesh-and-blood realities—a result mainly attributable, of course, to Mr. Dickens' wonderful power of conception and delineation, but also partly ascribable to his method of publication—his *dramatis personæ* getting so mixed up, for so long a period, with our daily thoughts, that, as we pass it, we almost expect to see David Copperfield emerging from the gloomy archway of Old Doctors' Commons; or, walking round Golden-square, look up with awe at some old dreary house, convinced that *that* must have been Ralph Nickleby's, and that it has remained untenanted ever since he was discovered "hiding behind the door." So many "Pleasures of Memory" cluster around the name of "Boz," that his uplifted pen, like a magician's wand, instantly summons into life and light whole hosts of their sister spirits, the cheerful "Pleasures of Hope."

Before the first instalment of "Little Dorett" reaches our shores, we wish to say a few words anent its immediate predecessor "Hard Times," originally published in "Household Words."

The plot of the story is very simple. An "eminently practical" retired manufacturer, Mr. Thomas Gradgrind, has established a model school in the manufacturing town near which he resides, Coketown (Preston). The children are to be taught nothing but "facts;" their reason only is to be cultivated, fancy and feeling being either ignored or else rigorously and vigorously suppressed. His own olive branches—we beg Mr. Gradgrind's pardon for using so figurative an expression—are trained and pruned on the same principle. Louisa, Thomas, Adam Smith, Malthus, and little Jane, are crammed with all the "'ologies," in a "serene floor-clothed apartment, which, notwithstanding its book-cases and its cabinets, and its variety of learned and philosophical appliances, had much the genial aspect of a room devoted to hair-cutting;" but are brought up in most blessed ignorance of ordinary nursery literature, and are never permitted to relax their poor little ever-bent bows of minds with the customary amusements of childhood and of youth. Master Tom, under this hopeful training, turns out a sulky selfish "whelp;" but Louisa, having nothing else to love, lavishes all the pent-up tenderness of her heart upon this amiable brother, and for his sake marries a friend of her father's, old enough to stand to her in the same relation—one Mr. Bounderby, the "bully of humility," always bragging that he has "made himself," that he was born in a ditch, deserted by his mother, &c., &c.; but who, it turns out, had a very decent start in life given him by that same mother, whom now, in his prosperity, he has pensioned off with £30 a year, under a strict injunction that she is never to claim kindred with his Manchester-warehouse mightiness. Louisa marries him for her brother's sake, we say; for the "whelp" is going into Bounderby's bank, and having determined to indemnify himself for all the restraint under which he has been kept at home, by going the pace abroad, requires a friend at court to keep things straight with the governor. Mr. James Harthouse, a used-up man of fashion, "who had tried life as a cornet of dragoons, and found it a bore; and had afterwards tried it in the train of an English minister abroad, and found it a bore; and had then strolled to Jerusalem, and got bored there; and had then gone yatching all about the world, and got bored everywhere," determined, as a last refuge from *ennui*, to adopt Peace-and Cotton principles; and comes down to Coketown, on electioneering thoughts intent, with a letter of introduction from Mr. Gradgrind (an M.P. by this time) to Mr. Bounderby. He is introduced to Louisa, and by feigning an interest in her brother's welfare (the "whelp" now "makes up his book," has lost money, and *taken* some, on the sly, from Mr. Bounderby's safe, artfully contriving to throw suspicion on Stephen Blackpool, one of Mr. Bounderby's "Hands," whom he has recently dismissed), succeeds in exciting a feeling in her bosom that might soon have ripened into love. Rather prematurely (whilst Mr. Bounderby is in town) he declares his own for her; as the only way of ridding herself of his importunities, she agrees to elope with him, but, as soon as he is gone, hurries off to her father (at home during the recess) and upbraids him for having trained her as he did—filling her mind but starving her heart—and then handing her over to a man whom she could never love; thus leaving her at the mercy of the first scoundrel who might be artful enough to evoke the feelings that *ought* to have been called into existence and cherished by a parent's awakening and answering fondness. Mr. Gradgrind is overwhelmed with grief when he sees his child prostrate, both mentally and bodily, before him; and begins to doubt the efficacy of his educational system. Through the delicate management of Sissy Jupe, the daughter of a circus clown (who somewhat mysteriously runs away from her for her benefit, and never turns up again), whom Mr. Gradgrind has supported from a child as a warning to his family of the inevitable destiny of the offspring of everybody connected with circuses and such like places—a little Helot, as it were, in a disgraceful state of eleemosynary drunkenness—Mr. Harthouse is prevailed upon to leave Coketown for ever: his intention of doing so, and his future movements, he announces to his brother in town in fashion as followeth: "Dear Jack, All up at Coketown. Bored out of the place, and going in for camels. Affectionately, Jem." Having despatched this missive, and two others, to Mr. Gradgrind and Mr. Bounderby, letting them know his whereabouts for the next fortnight, he makes his exit. In the mean time, however, Mr. Bounderby's late housekeeper (who, having had designs upon Mr. Bounderby herself, of course, bears poor Louisa no good-will) has hurried off to London to give Mr. B. a full account of the Harthouse *denouement*, which she had happened to overhear. Mr. Bounderby returns to Coketown, and rushes to Mr. Gradgrind's. His advent, we need hardly say, occasions a pretty row in the building, which eventuates, as Brother Jonathan phrases it, in a separation between him and his wife. Stephen Blackpool is discovered dying in a disused coal-pit into which he has fallen on his road to Coketown, whither he was hastening to clear his character. Mr. Thomas's theft and machinations are laid bare, and the "whelp" himself has to run for it. He is smuggled to Liverpool through the instrumentality of Mr. Sleary, the "horse-rider," to whose company Sissy Jupe's father had belonged. He lives and dies miserable in a foreign land. His sister has a melancholy, childless existence in her own. Sissy, who never could be got to master "facts," is blest with a sweet family and quiet happiness. We presume that the lesson Mr. Dickens *intends* to teach is—In education the fancy should be fed, the feelings cultivated, as well as the mere reason trained; but, with a one-sidedness not to be wondered at, perhaps, in a novelist turned *doctrinaire*, he writes in such a way that we might legitimately deduce from his fiction *this* moral—Don't learn "facts." A kind of agnoiology, philosophy of ignorance—this, that the most paradox-loving metaphysician would hardly patronise! Of course we admit that a child's emotional nature should be as carefully trained as its ratiocinative powers—that its inborn thirst for something more etherial than "muddy work-day waters" should be judiciously gratified; but "*facts*" should be taught also. The "'ologies" are not to be sneered at even as moral and æsthetic educators: their "facts," if *properly* taught, will feed both feeling and fancy. There is musical sophistry, but no truth, in Campbell's often-quoted lines:—

"When science from creation's face
Enchantment's veil withdraws,
What lovely visions yield their place
To cold material laws!"

We have a shrewd suspicion that Thomas didn't know much about the laws he thus libels.

The title of the tale, and the period of its publication, had led us to expect that *Hard Times* would contain a philosophical exposition of the wrongs of the working classes, with hints for their remedy; but this topic is merely glanced at incidentally, and forms by no means the staple of the story. The difficulty that the poor experience in obtaining a justly-merited divorce—or rather, the utter impossibility of their ever obtaining it—is forcibly displayed in the painfully interesting, but somewhat lugged-in, episode of Stephen Blackpool and Rachael. For all other ills to which labouring flesh is heir, Mr. Dickens would appear to prescribe the negative panaceas we have indicated above. His patients, we imagine, are of opinion that they stand in need of stronger medicaments, both purgative and tonic. We had given Mr. Dickens credit for a deeper study of social science, and for more earnest feeling regarding it.

Even if Mr. Dickens' moral were not false, it would be very disagreeably *forced*. The style of *Hard Times*, unlike the genial flow of his other tales, is most unpleasantly didactic. The "purpose" of the book is for ever perking itself up, and pertly staring you in the face. As a work of art, therefore, it is quite unworthy of its writer's fame.

We do not deny that there is fine writing and amusing writing, graphic description and artistic character-etching in *Hard Times* (the bedroom scene where Rachael sleeps, Stephen is sorely tempted, and the drunken self-made Pariah puts forth her trembling hand to clutch the poison-bottle, is as thrilling a piece of *staccato* narrative as even Mr. Dickens ever wrote), but as a whole the book is a failure. You leave no pleasant associations between its pages, like rose-leaves, when you close it. Scarce any of its characters, save old Sleary, the lisping and lushing, raises his head, insisting on accompanying you back into the real world, as you shut down the cover.

We are sorry to write thus of a favourite author, but we have given our honest estimate of the merits of *Hard Times*.

Perhaps, as the composer introduces a discordant fourth and fifth to make us prize the more the richly-blending fifth and eight, so Mr. Dickens, the greatest living master of the "low sweet music of humanity," intends the discords of *Hard Times* to act as a foil to the harmonies of *Little Dorett—Ainsi soit il!*

In conclusion, "Bonnie Prince Charlie" teaches best when he teaches unconsciously, as in the *Christmas Carol*. From that priceless book purest morality streams forth like the fresh natural fragrance of a hawthorn-bush. "The heart is wise," says Southey; it is the wisdom of the heart, and not that of the head, that we crave from the creator of Tom Pinch.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(*From the Maitland Mercury of yesterday*)

THE WEATHER.—We have once more showery weather. On Monday and Tuesday, frequent soft showers fell, and rather more heavy rain in the night. The quantity has not been very great, but it has made the roads and streets very muddy.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS BARTIE.—An inquest was held on Monday, by Mr. Parker, at Rose Bank, on the body of Thomas Bartie. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been in the habit of frequenting "Goffin's House," which he generally left in a state of intoxication, and it appeared that on this occasion the unfortunate man was making his way home, when he walked into a waterhole, about ten inches in depth, where he fell down on his face, and being drunk was unable to extricate himself. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased Thomas Bartie came by his death by suffocation, by drowning, when under the influence of drink;" adding a rider to the following effect: "at the same time we are bound to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that a man named George Goffin keeps an improper house, and is well known to sell spirits without a license, on the property of the deceased."

DISTRICT ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.—Mr. Standish Callaghan has addressed the constituency of Liverpool Plains and Gwydir. Mr. A. W. Scott has commenced his series of meetings with the electors of Northumberland and Hunter, beginning at Newcastle, on Wednesday last. Mr. Walter Rotton, a candidate for the same constituency, is to address the electors on Thursday evening, at the Court-house, West Maitland. Mr. F. T. Rusden has also addressed the constituency of Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.

MEETING OF OPERATIVES.—On Friday evening another meeting of the operatives was held at the Waterloo Hotel, West Maitland, on the short hour question. It was numerously attended. Mr. Thomas Evans was unanimously called to the chair. The first matter brought under consideration was the raising of funds to defray the expenses already incurred, when a subscription was immediately entered on, which amounted to more than the expenses. The delegates then reported that they had been very successful with the employers in East and West Maitland and Morpeth. The committee were requested to use their endeavours to promote the object in view. The meeting then separated.

FREEHOLD FARM ASSOCIATION.—An attempt is about to be made here to realise some of the great advantages from co-operative action, which has attended such institutions as building societies, land societies, &c., elsewhere. The proposal now made is to form a "Northumberland and Hunter Freehold Farm Association," for the purchase of freehold properties by the body, to be subsequently divided among the members in allotments or farms.

MAITLAND REVISION COURT.—On Saturday last a Court of Petty Sessions was held at the Court-house, East Maitland, for the purpose of revising the electoral rolls for the Northumberland Boroughs, and for those portions of the counties of Northumberland and Durham within the police district of Maitland. The magistrates on the Bench were—Major Crummer, Messrs. A. Lang, P. Green, Davidson, and Captain C. F. H. Smith. The list of electors for the Northumberland Boroughs, as collected, was first gone through, as far as regarded names not objected to, and the whole were allowed. The Bench then took up the objections which had been lodged against the names on the list for West Maitland. In East Maitland one name was struck from the roll, he having entered as a leaseholder, and not having a three years' lease. In Morpeth all the objections were thrown up, and the whole of the names on the collector's lists were allowed. The new claims for the three towns were then entered on, in alphabetical order. On finishing the new claims as far as the letter D, the Court adjourned till Monday, 18th February, at ten o'clock, and thereafter go through the rolls for the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The number of names on the roll for the county of Northumberland, in the police district of Maitland, is 563, and for the county of Durham 445; total, 1008.

THE CASE OF MARY ROBINSON.—On Monday Major Crummer read to the Bench the information sworn to by Mary Robinson, now dead, against James Horrigan, for a violent assault with intent on the 18th December last. Major Crummer said that the warrant for Horrigan's apprehension was issued on the 21st December, the day when the woman filed the information; that the police immediately proceeded in search of him, but could not find him; that a description of the crime, and of Horrigan's person, was inserted in the Hue and Cry of the 27th December, and since that time the police are doing all they can to find him. As to Horrigan's whereabouts, by some it is said that he has got to Melbourne, but several others are of opinion that he is still in the Maitland District.

SINGLETON, 12th February.—The Government surveyors have carried their levelling now as far as Singleton, on the line as pointed out by Mr. Collett. We have every reason to believe that this will be the one adopted, as the difficulties from Stoney Creek through Harper's Hill brought Messrs. Roland and Co. to a stand-still. The two bridges across the Hunter at Corninda and Neotsfield will be magnificent structures, and the only expensive works. The Singleton terminus will be at the east end of George-street, about 500 yards, and equi-distant from the English Church and the Court-house. The line will then take the direction towards Deabie, the estate of the Rev. Mr. White, in order to avoid the steep rise beyond the Hunter. The whole line to Aberdeen has been already marked out by Mr. Collett.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM THE 5TH TO 11TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

Date.	Barometer. 8½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Wet.	Register. Maxim.	Minim.
Tu. 5	29.903	29.866	29.880	29.900	70	77	78	72	73	78	[illegible]	70	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 6	29.910	29.93[illegible]	29.90[illegible]	29.922	74	77	74	74	75	79	74	72	70	79	[illegible]
Th. 7	29.9[illegible]0	29.856	29.830	29.84[illegible]	74	75	74	74	71	79	73	72	69	79	[illegible]
Fri. 8	29.813	29.780	29.792	29.784	74	75	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	72	69	68	75	[illegible]
Sat. 9	29.78	29.79[illegible]	29.817	29.844	74	70	70	[illegible]	72	73	69	68	69	74	68
Sun. 10	29.93[illegible]	29.954	29.956	29.971	71	70	69	69	68	66	66	65	65	66	65
Mon. 11	29.950	29.847	29.840	29.847	69	69	69	69	66	68	[illegible]	65	66	68	64

WEATHER.

Tuesday, 5th.—[Wind, E.S.E., E. by S.]—Morning calm, mild air, light clouds; afterwards fresh breezes and cloudy quiet weather, but without rain.

Wednesday, 6th.—[Rain 0·01 inch; wind, E.S.E., E., E. by N., N.E.]—Moderate increased to strong breezes forenoon, and continued fresh rest of day; cloudy gloomy weather and threatening, but scarcely any rain fell.

Thursday, 7th.—[Rain 0·03 inch; wind, N.N.E., N. by E.]—Damp dirty weather; fresh to strong breezes all day; night similar weather.

Friday, 8th.—[Wind N. by E., N.; rain 0·04 inch.]—Strong wind all day, and rose to be quite boisterous toward evening; light rains at interval middle part, afterwards clouds general, but high and without rain.

Saturday, 9th.—[Rain, 1·02 inches; wind, N., S.S.W., S.]—Morning calm and muggy, close atmosphere. Forenoon wind freshened from northward; storm clouds bore slowly up from westward during the afternoon, with thunder and lightning, and between 7 h. 30 m. and 9 p.m. passed over in two divisions to N.E. and S.E., with sharp thunder and lightning and rain, and continued rainy all night.

Sunday, 10th.—[Wind, southerly].—Fresh to strong breezes prevailed all day; for an hour or two fore part, the sun shone at intervals, otherwise the clouds formed a dense watery canopy over the whole sky throughout, but without rain falling.

Monday, 11th.—[Wind southerly; rain, —— inch]—Light moderate winds, thick dirty weather, and frequent drizzling rain. After sunset rain fell in smart showers for some time. [illegible] thick dirty weather all night.

NEW ZEALAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, 7th February, 1856.

THE fifth session of the Provincial Council of Auckland was opened by the new Superintendent, Dr. Campbell, on the 28th ultimo. As usual upon such occasions, there was a general muster of members, and a large concourse of spectators, both in the strangers' gallery and in the body of the Council Chamber.

Mr. Bartley was unanimously re-elected to the Speakership.

The Address delivered by the Superintendent was a long, an imprudent, and a most fallacious one—the composition of a literary pragmatist—framed, as many feel persuaded, to achieve a foregone conclusion, and enunciated without the slightest consideration for the prosperity of a Province in which the only stake possessed by the author is the official salary he has the good fortune to draw.

The address is at once an insult to the understanding and the feelings of the people; and, from its inflated style and exaggerated tone, most injurious to the interests of the province. In this light it has been all but universally regarded out of doors; whilst within the Council walls its untrustworthy and unstatesmanlike assertions have already compelled the Ministry and the opposition to join issue. A two day's debate on the reply to the address—the production of the same *master-spirit*—ensued. The leader chuckled, and, to use a homely but pertinent phrase, *chaffed* his antagonists, for he well knew his strength. And yet his ministerial triumph was but a sorry affair, his motion, after the address had been thoroughly dissected, its falsities and its fallacies made patent—having been affirmed by a crowning majority of ONE!

In the few and evil days of Mr. Ex-Superintendent Brown we had but one Executive Counsellor in Council, and he, poor fellow, was never sufficiently instructed or trusted to expound that honourable gentleman's policy to a patient but bewildered Legislature. All this has been changed in the new order of things. The reigning ministry consists of four persons. Of these the first in place, as in pretension, is the individual who, in the *Southern Cross*, under the pedantic signature of "Metoikos," inflicted so much unreadable verbiage upon New Zealand. This *Sojourner*, once the denouncer, but now the servile imitator of Sir George Grey—at one moment the enthusiastic friend and admirer, in the next the unrelenting and insidious reviler of Gibbon Wakefield, occupies the post, which under the less pretentious, but more practical superintendency of Colonel Wynyard, was designated chief *clerk*, but which, to please the present possessor, has been styled the Provincial Secretaryship. Forced upon a country in which he has neither scot or lot; gifted with but little intelligence beyond that common to the genus Domine; a person of strong prejudices but of limited powers of perception; long expectant of office, but long and luckily debarred its exercise, the present Premier is the very last man likely to cast oil upon our political waters, or to conciliate a legislature in which he has already been stigmatised as a mere "political mountebank."

The change in the superintendency has caused no amelioration in the administration of affairs. Violent and arbitrary alterations are proposed. Whitaker's land regulations, never fairly tried, are, if possible, to be set aside; and a Province, which, if the averment of its chief magistrate be worth the paper it is written on, is approaching a period of "great depression," is to be rescued by steeping it to the lips in debt, if lenders can be found sufficiently accommodating to invest in so unprosperous a concern. Referring to the debates which have been given in the local papers, I think you will be able to discover that this alleged "great depression" is a monster hobgoblin—a prophecy propounded for an end, and, *if possible*, to be verified. Its main strength rests on the fact of its having been put in the mouth of the Superintendent, who, as a partner in a mercantile firm, and as a director in the only bank yet established in Auckland, is presumed to have a thorough insight into every man's affairs, and, therefore, to speak by the card. But if the assertion be sifted, and it has been thoroughly ventilated and indignantly refuted in the debate, it will be found that whatever the present tightness in the money market, and most of that is attributable to the mal-administration, and shutting up of the country by Mr. Brown—the Province of Auckland was never in a more sound or healthy condition. There have been no failures—twenty shillings in the pound have been everywhere paid—the bank has incurred not one shilling of loss—on the contrary, its gains have been great, and its dividends excessive. Indeed, so far is "depression" from being a provincial fact, that I have it from a well-informed and trustworthy source, that we are this year, when we appear to be stagnant, in a much more sure and safe position than last year when a world of business was transacting. Where we are most damaged, is by the monstrous Constitution with which we have been afflicted. Elected Governors may seem beautiful in theory, but in practice they are a fearful evil. The Superintendent and the Provincial Council chosen by the same constituency, instead of being independent, are wofully dependent on each other. Hence the anxiety of the late Superintendent that a considerable period should occur between the elections of the Superintendent and those of the Council, inasmuch as the Superintendent himself, when once returned, would be in a better position to secure the return of his own party, who, in turn, dependent upon their chief, are likely to rally round him with full as much obsequiousness as that which is supposed to be an inseparable attribute of the much-abused Nominee element.

Our Superintendencies are sheer and intolerable despotisms—and, if you ask for proof, I need but point to the City Council of Auckland, created by the Legislature of the Province, but extinguished at the bidding of Mr Brown—and to the Habour Commission created by the same authority, and now on the eve of extinction at the will of his successor. If more be requisite to prove the Dictatorship of the Superintendent, turn to his address, where it is written, that if a municipality be wished, it will be instituted not according to law, but in compliance to a pressure from without. Is this, then, a constitution for the government of British colonists? I heartily hope the British Parliament will reconsider and rescind it. It is complicated, costly, and oppressive. The Provincial clashes with the General Government. And, instead of being governed well and satisfactorily, this duplicate government, with its duplicate and expensive staff of officials, eats into our revenues and cankers and corrodes the very first principles of real constitutional government.

The present political aspect of Auckland may thus be stated. As its Superintendent, we have Dr. Campbell vice his commercial partner Mr. Brown, with a *working majority of one* in the present Council, vice a minority of *twenty* in the former Council. Upon the strength of this magnificent majority, the new premier appears resolved to carry matters with a high and imperious hand. If he cannot convince the country or confute the opposition by the force of his arguments, in the Council Hall, he can at least anonymously assail and brow-beat refractory members in the journal of "the firm," to whose political lore he was forced to avow himself an "occasional contributor."

I enter thus fully into detail, because I foresee a stormy session before us. Whether responsible Government shall become a principle of the provincial administration has yet to be determined. The question has been incidentally mooted, and may again be brought forward. But, with his well-known avowals of preference for a pure despotism, I cannot believe that the Provincial Secretary could long preside at any *responsible* post. Already the Council exhibits symptoms of getting restive under the dictation of a leader who employs the first personal pronoun with all the unction of the Eccles vein. *Ego et rex meus* grates upon the ear much too frequently and offensively. And there is a speaking *at* the gallery rather than *to* the House, which is not calculated to conciliate.

Under the administration of this admirable Chrichton, a flagrant infringement has just been attempted to be made upon the liberty and privilege of the Press. Initiated under the leadership of one who has followed the Press as a profession in many places, and endeavoured to do so in more, such an attempt to gag and fetter its employees comes with exceeding bad taste. That it will prove be a warm discussion I cannot question; for the man that would impede the dissemination of public information and convert an open Council of the Legislature into a Star Chamber, is the most unfit or all persons to be the representative, much less the minister, of the meanest colony of the British Crown.

With respect to the approaching "great depression" with which we have been threatened, the danger has been investigated, and I think satisfactorily disposed of by the true friends of the progress and prosperity of the country. Is the Superintendent one of those is a question which is becoming largely discussed. He gives craven currency to a startling prediction, and the only nostrum he can prescribe in alleviation of the forthcoming distress is to mortgage the (ruined?) country to the utmost practicable limits. A young disciple of this hopeful and intelligent school draws comfort from the "depressing" proclamation; he thinks it has only to be sounded throughout Australia to induce numbers of land sharks to speed to Auckland to buy the depressed colonists out of house and home. Were this so, I have reason to know that there be resident land sharks enow, who would not feel much gratified by such a hint; they are fully alive to the fact, that the poor man's exigency is the capitalists' opportunity. But Auckland is not about to become a copartnery fief, nor are her lands to be made the spoil of the monopolist or the usurer; and, as a proof of that fact, I need but point to the Government sale of the small portion of the Remuera land, whence upwards of £10,800 were drawn in October, and upwards of £5000 on a smaller portion sold last month. If the Roman Varro deserved well of his country for not despairing of her cause—what does the Superintendent of Auckland deserve for decrying and depreciating ours?

His Excellency the Governor returned from his Southern tour by the steamer Zingari yesterday afternoon. The question of the execution of the unfortunate convict Marsden, for which so much native impatience has been manifested, will no doubt be disposed of forthwith.

One of the native chiefs has conceived a great desire to accompany Colonel Wynyard on his return to England, and lead 50 or 100 of his warriors to the battle fields of the Crimea. He is perfectly sincere, I am assured, in this desire. What he wants is a conveyance and a commissariat. He would arm and equip his followers. He considers himself as much the subject of the Queen as any of his European fellows. "You fight for the flag, don't you?" says he, "so will I. Your flag is mine. Do you imagine, because a brawl arises now and then that we become enemies? No, no, don't you have strife with each other? Well! the law is obeyed, and all is right." I give you this anecdote that you may see that the natives who would so readily fight England's battles in a far distant land, would inevitably prove stanch defenders of her colonial cause.

A Chamber of Commerce has just been formed here. This is, indeed, a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt it will be fraught with great benefit to the rapidly increasing mercantile and maritime interests of this port.

A branch of the Oriental Bank is, it is affirmed, about to be established in Auckland. The intimation has occasioned the most unqualified satisfaction in the public mind. Such an establishment has been long and urgently required; and I have no hesitation in echoing the general conviction that its success will be of the most marked and satisfactory character. With the Superintendent a director of our sole existing bank, it is by no means singular that uneasy and jealous doubts should be entertained, and that our citizens should be led to desire a wholesome competition. It would be idle to say more than that I never saw more exuberant joy in Auckland than that which the present announcement has occasioned.

H. M. S. Pandora has completed her survey of New Zealand, and is on the eve of her departure for England. Her survey has been most careful and comprehensive in all its details, and adds an amount of information to maritime science which will be as duly appreciated, as it cannot fail to be beneficial. Captain Drury and his officers, long and deservedly esteemed by this community, will leave it with the sincere regrets of all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

There has been a large influx of American whalers this season to the Bay of Islands and Mongmir. Only three have found their way to Auckland, but the favourable opinion entertained by the masters of those vessels will, in all likelihood, induce others to pay us a visit upon a future occasion.

We had very strange weather during the last eight or ten days—quite of a wintry character, strong gales and heavy squalls of rain. The effect has not been prejudicial to the harvest, whilst the moisture has been most beneficial to the pastures, which exhibit a cheering and vigorous vegetation.

Mr. Foley, of the Circus, is again catering for the amusement of the Auckland public. Under his superintendence a theatre is in rapid progress, and, as he has already engaged several of the most noted of your Sydney artists, and as he is in treaty with several others, it is to be hoped he may meet that encouragement which his spirited enterprise deserves.

The barque Ashmore, Captain Ginder, 102 days from the Downs, arrived in harbour yesterday. She reports having seen a double banker, having the appearance of a line-of-battle ship, off the North Cape.

VOYAGEUR.

ABOLITION OF UPPER HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Your late correspondent "Another Colonist," whose three letters I have read with attention, overlooks one fact which greatly affects the analogy he would draw in relation to the subject of an Upper House, between this colony and the United States. True, that New South Wales has no federal interests worth speaking of, as compared with the Union in its integrity. But from her extent alone, she has far more than any individual state of that great federation taken singly. Yet in each of these several states the form of a double Legislature—that is to say of an Upper and Lower House, both elective—is known to prevail, and, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, nay from the very fact of its duration to this time, it must be presumed to have acted on the whole harmoniously and with public benefit. *A fortiori*, their operation would be harmonious and beneficial in New South Wales.

But while I thus take exception to your correspondent's analogical, I cannot but admit the force—I do not say the absolute conclusiveness—of his deductive reasoning. When the war of independence began, the structure of American society, simply from the operation of British influences, must have been far more aristocratic than obtains in these colonies at present. But of American institutions, many, we may be sure, sprung up in an earlier and still more aristocratic period, and the probability is that the double legislatures of the separate states were founded on imperial precedents, and copied from British models, just as in this colony we adopt the customs of the mother country in a thousand minor matters, without in the least considering whether they are applicable to our altered circumstances. There is, however, a wide difference between maintaining an anomaly which has been endured for years, and has, from its antiquity, become venerable, and creating abruptly a novel and incongruous institution. In the former case, the discordant elements may be supposed to have gradually adapted themselves to the progress of contemporary innovation, and their jarring operation to have been connected by indirect, though scarcely perceptible, influences. In the latter their sudden collision cannot but be expected to result in inevitable mischief or confusion. Now the spirit and tendencies of the Australian colonies are as thoroughly democratic as of any Anglo-Saxon community in the world, not excepting America herself, and the politician who ventures to ignore this fact will exercise but little influence over her future destinies. Query then, is it wise to encumber our first unpractised steps on the path of self-government by complicated institutional forms, whose only recommendation seems to be that they have prevailed for centuries among societies quite differently constituted from our own?

On the other hand, if we dispense with precedent and analogy, and profess to be guided by events, it behoves us to feel our way before us with the utmost circumspection. It is no easy matter, but particularly under popular governments, to recover a false step in the progress of abolition and destruction. The uniform advance in one direction renders retrogression next to impossible. Since orders and estates, properly speaking, cannot exist in democracies, one of their conservative safeguards perhaps consists in the balance of institutions, and the body-politic may be convulsed by the removal of some apparent anomaly, whose hidden use may have been the mere preservation of equilibrium. The dangerous attraction of simplicity, is apt to lead democratic communities from one innovation after another, to that simplest but most fatal of all forms of government and legislation—imperial or autocratic absolutism. Now it is anticipated on all sides that federal interests will one day arise amongst us, and your correspondent acknowledges that these will if necessity require an Upper House to represent them. Possibly, when the time comes, we shall find ourselves unable to endow such an institution with political vitality, should the proposal for its total abolition, enunciated by your correspondent, be seriously resolved on.

Before I conclude, I would apply the principle of this last remark to another, but a collateral subject. I find, from the numerous addresses of candidates for election to the new Legislative Assembly, a very general opinion entertained, not only that municipal institutions throughout the colony are highly desirable, and even necessary, but that the object so desired is of easy attainment. Now, I admit the desirability and necessity, and, doubtless "where there's a will there's a way." But, nevertheless, I venture to predict, that owing to our previous disuse of such institutions and other peculiarities, no more difficult task than their construction and practical establishment will engage the attention of Parliament. I very much doubt whether any system founded upon prevalent notions, will work practically at all; and I am satisfied the very best possible plan will greatly disappoint the expectations of its contrivers.

It must not be inferred from any of the above observations, that I favour an Upper House of nominees. On this point, it is clear that the popular instinct was in the right, though, as often happens, illogically expressed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CANDIDATE.

February 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In a discussion lately raised in your columns, and those of a contemporary, on the subject of a boundary for the New Northern Colony—if discussion that can be called—which appears to be now finally settled on one side, by the fulmination of an authoritative decree, the very blast of which must have blown the other poor disputant completely off his legs. It has been strangely forgotten that there are other interests within the limits of the territory in question, both north and south of Moreton Bay, requiring to be considered no less than here. Are the settlers of the districts of Clarence River, New England, Wide Bay, and Burnett, and even Leichhardt—are the inhabitants of the flourishing towns of Grafton, Cassina, and Maryborough, not to mention those of the select-committee smitten settlement of Gladstone, to have no voice in the proposed *transfer*? Since it seems the British Government have decided on granting the people of Moreton Bay their long-and-loudly-solicited boon of separation, simply because the latter themselves desire it, how can the application of the same principle be justly denied to the inhabitants of other towns and districts therein concerned? Why should not these also be asked whether they prefer, instead, retaining their present connection with Sydney? or even forming separate governments for themselves, distinct from Brisbane, to which one would think they are equally entitled. Should this latter suggestion be deemed ridiculous, it is not more so than Moreton Bay separation appears at present, to many Sydney and even Moreton Bay people. I am not surprised that Mr. G. Lang should have been guilty of the omission above referred to. We are told he is a squatter, and as such, belongs, we all know, to a clique—a barbarous horde—a band of ruffians and oppressors—a frightful oligarchy; who, themselves degraded to heathen darkness, exercise a tyrannous and blighting influence over a benighted land, &c., &c. (By the way, are not the squatters supposed to have some mysterious connection with the cholera and Russian war?) But I confess I can hardly reconcile so obvious an injustice with the often avowed sentiments of a liberal-minded politician like the Doctor.

Upon another point I venture to differ with the rev. gentleman. Supposing the boundary line fixed as he suggests—and for my part, if a majority of the people of the localities above enumerated concur in the arrangement, I have no further objection to urge; even in that case I cannot see why Brisbane is to be made the capital of the new colony. A glance at the chart may, I think, convince any unprejudiced person that the New Northern metropolis ought to be as nearly as possible in proximity to Frazer's Island, beyond which, the coast line having preserved an almost invariable north and south direction for a considerable distance, falls away abruptly to the westward, and where it is reasonable to conclude the future commerce of the Indian Archipelago and the now promised advent of Indian and Torres Straits steamers are likely to be first attracted to a shore indented by a succession of admirable harbours, and in a great degree shelt red, by the peculiar conformation above described, from the violence of the Southern Ocean. On this point, my opinion, I am glad to be able to state, is in accordance with that of Mr. G. W. Earle, well-known to the scientific world, who formerly accompanied a surveying expedition along the Northern coast, and who, I trust, will forgive me this unauthorized mention of his name, in consideration of the occasion. Now this view of the case shows the superiority of both Maryborough and Gladstone over Brisbane, as regards situation. And there is no doubt that Port Curtis and Wide Bay, but particularly Port Curtis, are above all comparison with Moreton Bay, considered as harbours. In short, the superior advantages of Port Curtis in this respect appear to be conclusive of its metropolitan claims; but it may be mentioned that the capabilities and growing importance of Maryborough are so considerable, that no settlement on the Northern Coast is regarded with more jealousy by the people of Brisbane, and no wonder—with their narrow views on the separation question; so much so indeed, as to have led to a common opinion that the extreme eagerness lately evinced by the Brisbane people for a separate government has been greatly inflamed, if not altogether caused, by the fear lest longer delay should give increased weight and prominence to the dangerous pretensions of the rival seaport. The circumstance of Brisbane having been previously selected by Government as a penal settlement, if it bear at all upon the question, seems to me an additional argument in favour of other towns.

I agree with the Dr. in repudiating Mr. G. Lang's opinion of the presumed wrong done to New South Wales by severance of the Clarence River District from the middle province. I cannot admit any right of property possessed by the one over the other, and believe the conclusive determination of this question ought to rest principally with the inhabitants of the disputed territory. Nor can any one, acquainted with the interior of this colony, conscientiously deny the justice of the Dr.'s remarks, as to the immense quantities of rich soil, which probably will not be exhausted for centuries to come, though likely, at some time or other, to be all made available for agricultural purposes, included within the regions he would allot to New South Wales. Some very fine soils, perhaps the finest and most extensive tracts of this description, are to be found on the volcanic slopes to the westward. Liverpool Plains itself, though the Dr. does not mention it, would, by help of irrigation, which is only a question of time, produce grain enough to supply the colony. But at present without irrigation, and wanting atmospheric moisture, these rich but dry basaltic soils, at a certain distance from the coast, are in general not adapted for agricultural production, and in the meantime it will be far wiser for the agriculturist to confine his hopes and exertions to the eastern slopes, drained by numerous rivers, all of which no doubt will, before long, be penetrated by steam navigation.

In conclusion, that I may anticipate possible comments, I admit my own obscurity and insignificance as compared with the fame of the reverend gentleman from whom I have dared to dissent; and am sensible of my extreme presumption in even holding an opinion upon his pet subjects. I am also aware of the danger I incur, should the Doctor condescend to notice me at all, of his issuing, in wrath, a political interdict, prohibiting my election by a certain constituency, by which I have indulged some hope of being returned to the New Parliament. But I, too, have, in my small way, laboured for the benefit of the Northern Districts, and, though I have altogether disagreed with the views entertained at Brisbane upon the subject of separation, I have, by long residence, acquired some knowledge of the wants, and have become imbued with a warm feeling for the interests of those noble portions of the Australian colonies.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

February 9, 1856.

STATISTICS OF VICTORIA IN 1854.

(*From the Argus, February* 6.)

AN elaborate body of statistics for the year 1854, compiled from official records in the Registrar-General's office, was laid on the table of the Council on the 28th November last, and ordered to be printed. These statistics have just been issued from the Government printing-office, and form, in many respects, a valuable addition to our information in reference to the history and progress of the colony. They are very voluminous, and we can only at present give a summary of their contents.

POPULATION.—The first table gives a view of the progress of population in 1854 subsequent to the census of 26th April. On that date, according to the census then taken, the population was 236,798, comprising 155,887 males, and 80,911 females. The following were the movements during the remainder of the year:—

	Males.	Females.
Immigration	39,383	17,245
Births	2,088	2,965
	41,471	20,210
Departures	18,054	2,967
Deaths	2,283	1,283
	20,337	5,250

giving a nett increase of 37,067 souls in eight months. We direct attention to the relative proportions in the arrival and departure of females, as a very pleasing feature in the movements of the population. Table No. 2 is a statement of the immigrants who arrived during the year 1854, and of the countries from which they emigrated. The following are the totals:—From England and Wales we had 26,694; from Scotland 9440; from Ireland 9758; from the Australian colonies 26,980; from other countries 9519. Total, 83,410.

SCHOOLS.—The total number of schools in the colony was 391, of which 216 were Denominational, 43 National, and 132 private. The number of scholars was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Denominational	7876	6488	14,364
National	1730	1284	3014
Private	1303	1426	2729
	10,909	9198	20,107

LUNATICS.—On the 31st December, 1853, there were in the Lunatic Asylum, at the Yarra Bend, 97 male and 52 female patients. During the year 120 patients were admitted, 56 were discharged, of whom 50 were cured, and 6 improved; 11 absconded, of whom 8 were retaken; 20 died. On the 31st December, 1854, there remained in the establishment 122 males and 68 females, of whom 23 males and 14 females were supposed curable, and 99 males and 54 females were supposed incurable.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The total number of churches, school-rooms, tents, and private rooms in which divine service was performed was 187, calculated to contain 48,270 persons; and the number generally attending is stated at 48,108.

MARRIAGES.—The total number of marriages registered in 1854 was 3766. The following were the proportions in the churches:—Church of England, 1655; Roman Catholic Church, 698; Presbyterian Churches, 913; Independent Church, 216; Wesleyan Church, 187; other Churches, 96.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED.—Births—males, 3869; females, 3673: total, 7542. Deaths—males, 3942; females, 2319: total, 6261.

COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, November 16, to receive the report of the committee of investigation which was appointed by the meeting of October 26. Forty or fifty gentlemen were present.

Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL, who presided, read the report which had been prepared, as follows:—

The committee have examined the charter of incorporation and the deed of settlement under which the Colonial Gold Company was formed. They find that the directors have power to call up the whole of the capital without the sanction of the shareholders; but under the prospectus they have reserved to themselves the right of calling up only £100,000, in addition to the first deposit, in two instalments of 10s. each. The liability of the shareholders is limited to £5 per share. A subsequent clause empowers the directors to cause all shares to be forfeited on which any call has not been paid up within one calendar month from the date fixed for payment.

The committee have further to state that they have made as minute an inquiry into the present state and prospects of the company as it was possible to do without the assistance of a professional accountant, the expense of employing whom the committee did not consider themselves justified in incurring without the direct sanction of the body of shareholders.

The committee first directed their attention to the early connexion of your company with the Australian Gold Amalgamation Company, which it appears was organised early in 1852 under the auspices of Messrs. Taylor, and with which company several of your present directors were also connected. By an arrangement made prior to any active operations, the liabilities incurred, amounting to about £1660, were undertaken by the shareholders in the Colonial Gold Company; but as the committee did not consider that this question came within the scope of their inquiries, they did not go into the details of the expenditure connected with it, and they only refer to it now to account for a portion of the capital expended, and to remove a little obscurity which the published accounts of the company present.

The works at Rotherhithe next engaged the attention of the committee. They regret that the result of their inquiries is by no means favourable, as it does not allow them to offer much hope of a satisfactory return for the heavy outlay incurred there. The shareholders will perhaps be the less disappointed, as they doubtless remember that none of the reports of the management have held out very encouraging prospects with regard to the Rotherhithe works; but they will probably share the regret of the committee, that after an outlay of upwards of £7000, when little hopes of success were expressed by the directors, an additional expenditure of nearly £1900 was incurred in the erection of plant and machinery, a portion of which has since been disposed of at a heavy sacrifice. From inquiries made by the committee, it appeared that the operations at Rotherhithe have been carried on at a loss to the company; but it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the establishment is now closed, and the heavy expenditure connected with it in a great measure saved. A portion of the premises is let off, and the annual charge reduced to a comparatively small sum. The total outlay in connexion with these works has reached the large amount of £10,525, of which the loss from the reduction operations exceeds £1,600. The adjoining wharf, which was purchased by the Company in 1854, has since been disposed of at a profit of £5 1s. 6d.

The committee next directed their attention to the proceedings of the company in Victoria; and here a most discouraging prospect presented itself.

An analysis of the last balance sheet of the agent included such items as £1,397 for travelling expenses, £3,226 for other "charges," £680 passage money and expenses, £6,245 for salaries of officers, £5,150 for carriage of stores and machinery, £2,846 for wages, £2,876 for rations and house expenses, and £1,066 for mines' cost. The plant, materials, and machinery in store, land purchased, and implements, had cost, deducting the materials since sold, £18,675 14s. 1d. There were liabilities amounting to £200.

The total expenditure in Victoria was £42,743 6s. 5d., to which must be added the bills recently drawn by Mr. Comer, amounting to £10,014 6s. 8d. to be accounted for, which will probably make the total outlay in Victoria upwards of £50,000.

The committee leave these figures to speak for themselves. The shareholders will not fail to see that nothing but the most magnificent results could cover such expenditure, and the committee consider that the directors have exercised a wise discretion in endeavouring to put a stop to such a state of affairs. The machinery and plant will probably not be disposed of without a sacrifice, but the shareholders will have the consolation of knowing that a saving of upwards of £5000 a year in salaries will be effected by closing the company's establishment in Victoria.

The committee are desirous of making every allowance for the unprecedented state in which the colony was placed by the high price of provisions, the cost of carriage of all commodities, and the exorbitant price of labour; but they cannot help regretting that the agent of the company in Victoria did not exercise that caution, sound judgment, and due regard for economy which his previous year's residence in Melbourne, while engaged in the purchase of gold for the company, ought to have convinced him was so necessary, and which might have been expected from one filling the very responsible position held by him.

The committee next considered it their duty to endeavour to remove any misapprehension which might exist relative to the call lately made upon the shareholders. In answer to inquiries they were told that prior to the manager in Victoria receiving notice to close his engagement with the directors he had drawn bills upon the company to the extent of £6478 6s. 8d. and subsequently, on receiving notice, he drew further bills to the amount of £3536, making altogether £10,014 6s. 8d., in explanation of which he sent the following statements:—Tin ore, 50 tons, £3000; carriage contract, 50 tons, at £20, £1000; balance of wages and salaries, and passage money of self and officers, £1450; miners, £355; general expenditure, £3495; total, £9300.

It subsequently appeared that only £6460 of this £9300 was applied to the purposes indicated by the statement referred to, six tons only of ore having been purchased. No very satisfactory account of how the surplus was applied was presented to the notice of the committee, but it is supposed that it remains as a balance in the hands of Mr. Comer to be accounted for. The directors had hoped to meet these bills by the sale of the machinery in Victoria; but for reasons given by Mr. Spence, on visiting that colony, the sale was deferred, and as there were no funds at the disposal of the directors, the bills were honoured by Messrs. Taylor and Sons, the managers of the company. To relieve the latter of this responsibility, the call has been made. While upon this question, the committee felt anxious to ascertain whether there was any limit to the power thus exercised by their agents in Australia; and in answer to inquiries on this head, the committee have received from Messrs. Taylor and Sons the following explanations:—

"First. That the power of attorney given by the company to each of the superintendents in Australia, authorises and empowers them 'to draw and negociate bills of exchange, in conformity with the letters of credit and instructions which may from time to time be by the said company given for that purpose.' By the instructions subsequently given to them, they will authorise to draw on the company for their actual wants for current outlay and expenses, and the directors consider themselves bound to honour the bills drawn by their superintendents for the purposes of the company's business.

"Second. This question is answered by our reply to the preceding one, the actual extent to which Mr. Comer's drafts would be honoured not having been otherwise limited by the directors.

"Third. Mr. Comer had no special authority for these bills, but drew them under the general authority to provide for his expenditure. Of the drafts accepted by the directors since the 31st December last, bills amounting to £6477 were drawn by him before he had received the board's instructions to close the company's establishment in the colony of Victoria, and he has subsequently drawn for £3536. The understanding that no further call would be required was based on the expectation that an immediate remittance by Mr. Comer of the proceeds of the sale of the company's property would have enabled them to discharge the liabilities occasioned by these drafts.

"Fourth. The directors rely in this respect on the integrity of their agents."

Mr. Comer's engagement with the directors expired in May last, and it appears that his services are only now retained to enable him to carry out negotiations which are pending with the government for the purchase of the land upon which the company's plant has been erected at Sandhurst, which it is supposed will increase the value of our property there. Upon the nine acres thus occupied the government have placed an upset price of £2000, at the same time valuing the company's buildings and improvements (which have cost the shareholders in various ways upwards of £40,000) at £10,500.

The report of the managers in March last prepared the committee in some degree for the disastrous details of the experiment in Victoria. They were, however, led to hope, from the statements made at the last meeting by Mr. Spence, that the opinion expressed by Messrs. Taylor would be justified, and that there were grounds for confidence that "success will be met with in New South Wales." The committee regret that nothing has yet occurred to fulfil these sanguine anticipations of the managers; on the contrary, the following statement extracted from the accounts for the first five months of the present year, will show that the operations of the company in New South Wales have not hitherto borne a very encouraging aspect:

[An account was then given, which showed that there had been a loss upon these operations every month during the year 1855, making the total loss upon them for the five months, January to May inclusive, £1675 1s 5d.] The committee proceeded to say.

Upwards of £40,000 has already been expended by the manager in New South Wales in the erection of plant and machinery, and in mining operations upon property of the Great Nugget Vein Company, and other localities in that colony. An outlay of £4235 per annum is made for salaries alone. It is for the shareholders to decide what steps should be taken to limit this expenditure, hitherto so barren of result; the committee feel that they have fulfilled their duty in laying the facts before the meeting. The committee do not express any opinion upon the efficiency of the staff employed, assuming that the experience of the managers in England would guide them in selecting those only whose previous pursuits qualified them for the duty; and the large salaries paid the officers in Australia would lead the committee to infer that superior talent has been enlisted in the company's service. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their surprise, that when gold of the value of upwards of 12 millions has been annually raised in Australia, and large fortunes made by parties using the rudest materials and the most primitive means, so small a portion should have fallen to the share of this company, supposed to possess all the facilities which money can purchase for insuring success.

The home management next came under the notice of the committee; and a statement of the expenses incident thereto had been furnished to them by the secretary, from which it appeared that the cost for three years and a quarter of printing, engraving, and stationery, had been £268 3s. 9d.; advertisements, postages, and sundries, 122 7s. 6d.; rent, and "charges," £477 5s.; and salaries for the three years and a quarter, £2767; total expenses of home management, £3604 17s. 9d, to which must be added the sum of £1000 voted to the directors.

The average annual expenses may be set down at £1000, and the committee do not hesitate in expressing the opinion that there is ample room for retrenchment. With the very limited business of the company, they consider the maintenance of so large an establishment an act of great injustice to the shareholders, and they would urge the propriety of a strong representation being made to the directors to that effect.

The committee beg now to lay before the meeting, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the company since its formation, furnished to them by the officers of the company; though they derived great assistance from the secretary and accountant (who evinced every disposition to aid them in their enquiries) they are unable, from the cause above referred to, to give more than a general opinion of its correctness.

September 9, 1855.

To capital	£100,000
To profit on gold purchased, interest, transfer fees, &c.	10,875
To loans	9,000
To liabilities	790
	£120,665
By New South Wales	£49,825
By Victoria	42,216
By Rotherhithe	8,905
By ditto reduction account	1,620
By dividend and votes to directors	9,040
By goods in store	1,880
By preliminary expenses	2,738
By home management	3,605
	£120,665

The committee cannot conclude their report without expressing their deep regret that so large a sacrifice of the money of the shareholders should have been made without any adequate result; and, while fully admitting that the uncertainty proverbially attending mining operations in some degree prepared them to expect that success might be deferred, they cannot disguise their strong conviction that the best means have not hitherto been used for obtaining it. The very liberal allowances for management and supervision, and the large sums expended in providing the necessary means, justified your committee in expecting a different result, remembering the great success which has attended individual exertions in Australia. They do not feel themselves qualified to offer an opinion upon the future prospects of the company; the operations undertaken being so much influenced by chance that an opinion one hour would be valueless the next. But, though the shareholders cannot command success, it is their duty to assure themselves that the wisest steps have been taken to deserve it; and the committee feel satisfied that any improvement in the prospects of the company can only be secured by the enforcement of a just economy, and a strict supervision of the proceedings of their agents.

The CHAIRMAN having read this report, said that the directors had met the committee with much civility, and afforded them every facility for their inquiries, although they would recognise the members of the committee only as private shareholders, not as a committee of investigation, the meeting which appointed them not being a legal meeting. He thought there had been very reckless expenditure, and he could not discover that there was ever any source of profit. *The manager in Victoria had expended upwards of £40,000, previous to this last call, whilst the whole amount of the gold which had been obtained from Victoria was 701 ounces, in the year 1854, since which there had been no return at all, and the establishment was now closed. In New South Wales the expenses had been just double the value of the gold obtained. The expenses of home management also seemed to be excessive. The directors had run through a capital of £100,000, and now made a call for £12,000 more. It was for the shareholders to say what should be done.*

In reply to a question, his lordship said that the value of the plant, the land, the materials, and the whole property might realise, he should say, at a rough guess, about £25,000, including the Rotherhithe establishment, where the cost price of the machinery supplied was £15,819, but some of it had been again sold at a loss of more than 40 per cent. He did not wish to impugn the honesty of the old directors, but they had certainly committed very gross mistakes. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. TAYLOR seconded the motion, which was agreed to after some remarks from

M. J. PHILLIPS, in defence of the conduct of the directors, and some conversation raised by Mr. AUBUSSON about the conduct of the Victoria manager.

It was then resolved that a requisition should be signed by the shareholders who were present, asking the directors to convene a special meeting, to consider the expediency of winding up the affairs of the company, or adopting such other measures as should then appear desirable.

THE UNITED STATES.

WE have papers to the 20th of November.

The *New York Herald* of that date has the following telegraphic despatch from Washington:—"The trouble with England is not settled. It is thought that the Administration is a little in doubt about its own position. It is given out that the Pacific brought assurances that the increase of the British West India fleet has nothing to do with the Central America question; this was merely to satisfy the public. The real cause of the increase of the fleet on the American coast is to be found in the peculiar instructions of Attorney General Cushing to the District Attorney of Philadelphia—If any one will take the trouble to look at dates and facts, they will ascertain that within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the news in London of the trial of Hertz in Philadelphia the addition to the West India fleet was under sailing orders. And I have information that when Cushing's two curious letters of instruction reached England, a demand for redress was made by the British Government, and that demand is now before the Cabinet at Washington. This is a fact, and an important fact too! Will England or the United States recede? That is the question—soon, indeed, to be the engrossing question. More on this subject in a day or two."

The Washington correspondent of the same journal says, writing of the President's message:—"The Cabinet did not meet to-day, (19th November), as it is their custom to do, owing to the fact that the President had not completed his annual message, having been assiduously employed upon it for the last forty-eight hours, and expressing the desire not to be interrupted until it is finished. Therefore, a Cabinet meeting may be expected to-morrow, when the message will be discussed in all its merits or demerits. You can rely upon this—it will be full of 'sound and fury,' signifying a strong proclivity for re-election."

On this all-engrossing topic, we have also some observations by the New York correspondent of the San Francisco *Daily Herald*. He says:—"The chief subject of interest during the last fortnight has been our relations with Great Britain. The Niagara steamer of the 9th November, double carried out to you the intelligence that a formidable portion of the British Baltic fleet had been ordered to the West India and North American stations, and the ferocious articles in the London *Times* and other journals, boldly declaring that this force was designed to menace the United States, to check our expansion, to enforce the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, or to retaliate upon us should we venture to dismiss Mr. Crampton for his complicity in the foreign enlistment scheme attempted to be executed by Great Britain within our territory. The entire question, including the various subjects of diplomatic controversy between the two countries, has been elaborately discussed, and the chances of war were calculated very generally by the press of the Atlantic. The effect was a consolidation of public sentiment against Great Britain, and a stern determination among men of all parties to yield nothing but scorn and contempt in return for her menaces. The British press stated nothing definite as to the particular question of controversy upon which the influence of the fleet was designed to bear; but the Central American question, and the expected dismissal of Mr. Crampton, were generally supposed to be the most serious points of difference. After a week of great excitement, however, the Pacific arrived and brought from Lord Clarendon the most positive assurances that the naval force was sent over solely to intercept Russian privateers supposed to be fitting out in the United States, and that it had not the remotest reference to anything which had occurred between the United States and Great Britain, or which was anticipated. This I know to be the fact, although our Government has not announced the purpose of the fleet, as stated by Lord Clarendon. Commodore Paulding will sail for Nicaragua very soon in the frigate Potomac to look after American interests in that quarter, but no collision on the Central American question is anticipated. It is well established that Great Britain has rejected our construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that we reject theirs. But the correspondence on the subject contains no insolence or other germ of contention. When Congress meets, the President is expected to recommend an act of Congress declaring the treaty null and void. This done, we shall be relieved from our obligation to 'occupy, fortify, colonize, or assume or exercise dominion' in Central America, and can then make treaties with Nicaragua, and other Central American States, highly favourable to the United States, and securing us all the advantages of the Isthmus transit and the predominance of American influence in that quarter. Nicaragua has already offered us three treaties, neither of which could be accepted for the very reason that they offered us more than we could accept while held to the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Meantime, if Great Britain should interfere in Nicaragua under pretence of her Mosquito Protectorate, our Government, if it possesses sufficient nerve, will resist and sustain the Monroe doctrine. A collision under these circumstances at some future time is possible, but not probable. True, Lord Palmerston's belligerent propensities lead him to desire war with us. He is one of those turbulent spirits who would gladly see all Europe in blood and ashes for the gratification of his destructive tastes; but the people of England will not allow him to plunge them, at an early day, in a war with the United States. Indeed this was proven in advance quite recently, when the rumour gained credence in England that the American Minister had demanded his passports, and that Great Britain and the United States were upon the eve of war, whereupon the people and a large portion of the press spontaneously besought the Government not to engage in so desperate a game, and urged the admission of all our demands, and the permission of all our designs against Cuba or Central America in preference thereto."

The *Herald's* Commercial and Financial Correspondent says:—"The country is, at the present time, in a high condition of prosperity. An eminent political economist of New York, whose deductions are entitled to weight, states the resources of the United States at the present time to be as follows:—

	dollars.
Cotton	150,000,000
Cereals	500,000,000
Sundry other than above	150,000,000
Gold products, per annum	45,000,000
Total	845,000,000

From this we shall realize by our shipments abroad full 50,000,000 dollars more than our crops have, in the most prosperous years, ever before produced us. Our importations for this year will be some thirty or forty millions less than in the year 1854, and our foreign indebtedness far advanced in liquidation, the balance at the credit of foreign houses with our bankers here being about half what it was some three or four months ago. This is a cheering view, and it is entitled to due consideration. Instead, therefore, of croaking and inserting absurd stories in the papers, we should be grateful to Providence for abundant crops and the many national blessings we enjoy."

According to a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, a Russian loan has been concluded, and the Swedish Government has also contracted with the house of Heine, of that city, for a loan of £750,000.

CALIFORNIA.

BY the What Cheer we have papers from San Francisco to 16th December.

Alluding to the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, the *Daily Herald* observes:—"It will be seen that the last spark of war has blown off. The manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Liverpool breathe easier. There is now scarcely any probability of a war between the two greatest commercial nations in the world. The English merchants and operatives will continue to reap golden harvests from the luxurious habits which the people of the United States have contracted, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any diminution in our exports of breadstuffs and cotton. So far the explanations which have recently been made will be mutually beneficial. It must be admitted that the breaking out of a war between the United States and England at the present juncture would be, in a business point of view, peculiarly unfortunate for us. We ought to profit by the present war in Europe. It is evident that while we remain in profound peace with the whole of the world, our prosperity must increase in the same ratio as that of the belligerents declined. When trade languishes in England, it will flourish here. When in the old world the strong hands that once grasped the plough brandish the sword, a wide field is opened for the enterprise of our agriculturalists. It is true that up to the present time we have not reaped many advantages from the war by which Europe is now convulsed. On the contrary, we have suffered. This was, however, to be expected, because money is required to carry on the war, and when the creditor is pressed for funds, the debtor must expect to be dunned. Matters have, however, greatly changed within the last four or five months. Short crops have followed close upon the heels of war, and there is now good ground for indulging in the hope that in a short time we will be able to change our position of debtors to that of creditors, for the deficiency in the harvests in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Prussia can only be made up from our superabundance. We shall therefore become importers instead of exporters of the precious metals."

The *Daily Alta California* states that a new route to California has been discovered. A letter had been received which mentions the arrival at Glenwood, in the Indianopolis territory, of some engineers who were employed to survey a new route from Fort Leavenworth, through Fort Riley, to Santa Fé and California. They have surveyed an excellent route, which they report to be over one hundred miles shorter than any heretofore travelled. The letter alluded to says: "This report will probably divert the trade and travel that has heretofore taken the southern California road, to the new route, and throw much of the outfitting business that is now done at Weston, Kansas City, Westport, &c., to Pawnee, or some other town in the neighbourhood of Fort Riley."

In noticing the Sacramento Valley Railroad, the *Union* says:—"There are now but four miles of track to be laid to complete the road to its temporary upper terminus. Eighteen miles of track are laid. The *Union* says, the substantial bridge across Alder Creek is being built with all possible speed, consistent with security. Some seven sections of the structure have been finished, and in the most substantial and durable manner. The bridge is to be six hundred feet in length, and at its centre attains an elevation of sixty feet above the ravine. In the centre of the new town of Folsom, half-an-acre or more of land has been graded, preparatory to the erection of the Company's depot. It is understood, also, that extensive stables for the accommodation of hundreds of horses of the California Stage Company, are shortly to be built, as Folsom will undoubtedly be the concentrating point of many of the up-country stages, on the completion of the road. In fact, we are informed that no less than twelve lines of stages will concentrate at this point."

Complaints are not unfrequently heard of the want of population to California. The following, which we extract from the *Daily Alta* of 14th December, indicates, we should think, a superabundance of people. "At the meeting of the board of Police Commissioners on Wednesday, the Board of Aldermen's room, in which they meet, was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons who appeared to be applicants for situations on the police. Indeed, it is said that for the thirty policemen who are to be appointed, there are four hundred applicants. This certainly exhibits a bad state of things. Under the new ordinance, the position of a policeman is not one of pecuniary profit, and it seems singular that in a country teeming with wealth as California is there should be as many persons looking for, and working hard for the purpose of obtaining the onerous situation of members of the police, for what, in California, are small salaries. The rains have come and the mountains are yellow with gold. In every portion of the mining region, men can either find claims upon which to expend their labour, or ready and steady employment from those who have commenced mining enterprises. How much more independent would these three hundred and seventy applicants doomed to disappointment feel, picking up the rocks and washing out the yellow gold, and working for themselves, than they would even if they should succeed in their aspirations to get appointments on the police."

MEXICO.

INTELLIGENCE had been received that General Almonte, Mexican Minister, has forwarded important despatches to the Mexican Government concerning the Mexican Indemnity. It is well known that the United States owe yet three millions to Mexico; Santa Anna has negociated this debt, and his signature has been accepted by some American bankers. The question at present is, to know whether the personal bills of Santa Anna can compromise the Mexican Government, and constitute a title in favour of American citizens. Mexico denies it, and we in America believe they are right."

DESTRUCTION OF LA PAZ.—From the *Trait d'Union* of Mexico, we extract the following:—"A tremendous hurricane completely destroyed the town of La Paz, Lower California, not leaving a single house standing." [In explanation of this, we hasten to add, (says the *San Francisco Herald*) that a few days ago a gentleman just then arrived from La Paz, and who was present during the hurricane of which the *Trait d'Union* speaks, assures us that only forty houses were destroyed.]

We translate the following from the *Republicano* of the 23rd of November:—"If the want of population is much felt in the Republic of Mexico, it is still more so in the peninsula of Lower California. The said territory, which contains hardly twelve thousand inhabitants, and not one town of four thousand souls, comprises an extent of about 50 leagues long. The soil is fertile in general, and contains minerals of gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals in abundance. Its maritime coasts abound in almost everything; and yet the frontiers of the said peninsula, which comprise one hundred leagues from north to south, are entirely without population, for they contain not much more than fifteen families. The miserable condition of our brethren in Alta California among the North Americans, is well known. Those families desire most ardently to return to Mexico; for that reason alone they want the protection of our Supreme Government, and our country being in want of population, nothing would be more just than to call all these Mexican brethren so that they may come to populate Lower California, and to that effect we submit the following to the solicitude of the Government." Here follows a list of proposals, having for their aim to attract the Mexicans from Alta California to Lower California, by granting them lands and all kinds of privileges.

IMPOUNDINGS.

TENTERFIELD.—18th January, 1856. By order of Mr. King: Red and white poley bullock, branded VI off rump, 2 near rump. Red heifer, DD off rump, 5 off thigh, bit off near ear. Strawberry bullock, 8 over WW near side, C near rump, bit off near ear. Strawberry poley cow, 1H over O off rump. Brindle cow, M-M near side. Yellow-sided cow, TW over R near side. Brindle and white bullock, CW over R off side, slit off ear, a bit off near ear. Brindle bullock, M-M near side. Red and white bullock M-M near side. Red-sided cow and calf, A near rump, slit off ear. Red and white bull stag, A over MC near side, a bit off near ear. Black and white steer, LL off rump, L off thigh. Red and white bullock, A over MC near side. Red cow, DRM near side, a bit off the near ear, bit off the tail. White bullock, MML (the ML conjoined) off side. If not released, they will be sold on the 12th February, 1856. C. TUCKWOOD.

MUDGEE.—27th January, 1856, from D. Butler, Pinebone; damages 5s. each:—Black and white bullock, ITH near rump, off ear marked. Red and white bullock, HC near rump, off ear marked. Also, on the 30th January, by Mr. J. Phillip, Bumbira; damages 2s. 6d. each:—Bay filly, star near fore foot, both hind feet white, no legible brand. Brown filly, off hind foot white, star, no legible brand. Also, by W. Low, Esq.; damages 1s. each:—Red and white steer, MM off rump, off ear marked. Red heifer calf, unbranded. If not released, will be sold on 23rd of February, 1856. C. WARMAN.

COOMA.—From 1st February, 1856.—Trespass and driving, 2s. each: Red sided bullock, like G off and near rump. Black poley cow, like R over 4 off rump and ribs. Red and white cow, WL off rump, like 4 off ribs; red and white calf unbranded. Red and white steer, like HB conjoined off ribs. Red poley cow, like AA off ribs. Brindle bullock, no brand visible, ear marked. Black and white steer, like DE off rump, 22 off ribs. Red and white steer, illegible brand near rump. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. If not released, they will be sold on the 27th February, 1856. CHARLES WALTERS.

ROPES' CREEK.—6th February, 1856. From Mr. Fawcet's Run, South Creek; damages and driving, 5s. per head:—Roan horse, small speck on forehead, like A (writing capital) off ribs, aged, 15 hands high. Bay horse, white speck under saddle, like OKI near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Also, on the 7th February, from Mr. George Shadlow's enclosed grass paddock, Jordan Hill; damages and driving 5s. per head:—Bay horse, B near shoulder, MB off shoulder, aged, 16½ hands high. Brown horse, white face, RE near shoulder, aged, 16½ hands high. Chesnut mare, hind feet white, MB near shoulder, about 7 years old, 15 hands high. Bay mare, speck on forehead, M near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Bay horse foal, unbranded. If the above are not released, they will be sold at the Pound Yards, on Saturday the 1st day of March next. J. SMITH.

GLEN INNES.—26th January, 1856, by order of O. Bloxsome, Esq., J.P.; damages and driving 16s. 9d. per head: Chesnut horse, blaze in face, docked tail, aged, JB near shoulder. Dark brown horse, long tail and mane, aged, 16 hands high, AM near shoulder. Brown filly, 3 or 4 years old, long mane and tail, unbranded. Bay mare, docked tail, aged, small star, like NDB, (the ND conjoined) near shoulder. Light bay colt, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, unbranded. Dark bay horse, aged, docked tail, NM near shoulder. Dun or mouse coloured colt, 4 or 5 years old, W over W reversed near shoulder, W near cheek. Black mare, long mane and tail, a little white in face, aged, H over R over B reversed near shoulder. Bay colt, from 2 to 3 years old, JC near shoulder. Bay filly, from 2 to 3 years old, JC near shoulder. If not released will be sold on the 25th February. A. FLETCHER.

CULLEN BULLEN.—4th February. From Cullen Bullen Estate: damages 1s. each: Bay horse, S off shoulder, BK with TG over near shoulder, hobbled and saddle marked, aged. Black horse, SM ribs near side, B with M over near shoulder, white feet. Also, on the 5th February, from Cullen Bullen Estate; damages 1s. each. Bay horse, black points, KH off shoulder. Bay horse, black points, WC conjoined near shoulder, star in the forehead, hobble chain on. If not released, they will be sold on the 29th of February. E. ALLANSON.

COLLECTOR.—4th February, 1856, from the estate of F. Cooper, Wollogorang; damages 1s. each:—Brown and white poley bull, unbranded, about 12 months old. Red and white poley bull, unbranded, 12 months old. Red heifer, white back and belly, near hind legs white, 18 months old, no brand legible. White cow, JB conjoined sideways off rump. Red strawberry working bullock, apparently RO or RC off rump, blotched brand near rump. Red and white heifer, 11 months old, no brand legible. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded, 6 months old. If not released on or before the 6th March, they will be sold. S. CROWTHER.

WEST MAITLAND.—6th February, 1856, from Dagworth; damages, 2s. per head:—Bay horse, star, off fore and hind feet white, short switch tail, 4 in circle over W off shoulder, IW on near shoulder, in low condition. Bay mare, black points, star, small white stripe in face, switch tail, collar marked, about 16½ hands high, ALX on neck under the mane near side, 8 on shoulder near side. Bay or brown mare, black points, star, switch tail, collar marked, about 15½ hands high, 14 or BL on near shoulder, blotched brand like WK over L off shoulder, ALX on neck near side. If not released, will be sold on the 5th day of March. J. LENDRAM.

PICTON.—5th February, 1856. From Hoare Town, by Dr. Douglass; damages 6d. per head: Red bullock, large cocked horns, white spot on forehead, bell round his neck, GB with cross under off ribs, TC off rump, about six years old. Brown spotted bullock, white back and belly, white tail, VK or JK over 2 on off ribs. Red bullock, large cocked horns, TE conjoined on off rump and ribs, MC near rump, illegible brand off ribs. Yellow-sided bullock, part of back and belly white, large cocked horns, IC over 3 on off rump. Yellow and white spotted bullock, wide horns, JF on off rump and ribs. Light red bullock, white flank, white spot on ribs, JF on off rump and shoulder. Light strawberry bull stag, WILD on near ribs, W off rump. Light red and white spotted cow, JC on off rump; dark red heifer at her side, red and white spots on ribs, unbranded, 15 months old. Light brindle and white heifer, no visible brand, about 18 months old. Dark brindle and white bull, no visible brand, hind legs white, about 18 months old. If the above are not released, they will be sold on the 4th March. A. BURNETT.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 14.—Alma and Olga, Hamburg ship, 674 tons, Captain Oensburg, from Plymouth, 1st November. Passengers—Messrs. Muller, Schaffer, and 18 in the steerage. Harge and Prell, agents.

February 14.—What Cheer, American barque, 360 tons, Captain Baker, from San Francisco 17th December. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Mosy, Messrs. G. Laylase, W. Jackson, Russell and 2 sons, and 43 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

February 14.—Republique, for Pondicherry.
February 14.—Anona, for Melbourne.
February 14.—Thames, for Mauritius.
February 14.—Tamar (s.), for Twofold Bay.
February 14.—Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Victoria Packet, for Melbourne; Princessan Lovisa, for Akyab; Prince of Wales, for Kaipara; Flash, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCES.

February 14.—Prince of the Seas, ship, 1427 tons, Captain Wilson, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Holding and servant, Mrs. Marsh, Captain and Mrs. Bellairs child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mason 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn, Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Frasab, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M'Ewain, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Heape, Alison, Rowland, Wajenheim, Jacobs, and 9 in the steerage.

February 14.—Flash, brig, 159 tons, Captain Limmex, for Adelaide.

February 14.—Prince of Wales, barque, 882 tons, Captain Nolan, for Kaipara, in ballast.

February 14.—Tamar (s.), 250 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Broulee and Twofold Bay. Passengers—Messrs. Hugh Maxwell, James Roberts, J. Kesterton, Favalle, Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lippin and 5 children, Mrs. Manning, Miss Murray, and 5 in the steerage.

February 14.—Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Messrs. W. Spence, J. B. Reid, E. T. Aldridge, Livingston, Alexander, Dr. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curr, Mr. and Mrs. P. Curr, and 40 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 14.—Lightning, from Manning River, with 434 bags maize, 6 bags wheat, 2 hides; Avenger, from the Bellinger River, with 16,000 feet cedar; Young Billy, from the Hawkesbury River, with 30 bushels wheat, 30 bushels barley, 20 bushels oats, 500 bushels maize; Williams (s.), from the Hunter, with 17 bundles sheepskins, 159 bags potatoes, 93 bales wool, 27 cases hay, 4 bags maize, 36 bags oysters, 18 bags wheat, 29 bags barley, 7 bags onions, 7 boxes eggs, 8 coops poultry, and sundries; Thistle (s.), from the Hunter, with 145 bags maize, 25 bags bran, 16 trusses hay, 3 bags onions, 2 boxes eggs, 3 coops poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 14.—William, and Mary Ann, for Newcastle; Valentine Ward, for Hawkesbury River; Chieftain, for Richmond River; Polly Hopkins, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.

February 14.—Alma and Olga, from Hamburg: 1 package, A. Dreutler and Co; 275 packages wine, Yencken, Barber, and Co; 65 packages wine, W. Leopold; 4 packages ale, &c. Jonas, Brothers; 11 packages, Goldschmidt, Haarburger, and Co; 2 packages, Franc, Brothers, and Guns; 1 package, C. Harden; 269 boxes soap, 650 boxes candles, 70 packages vinegar, 90 packages matches, 1586 bags oats, 3701 packages iron, 310 bags bran, 6400 packages plants, 20,000 bricks, 4 pianos, 136 packages, Harge and Prell; 101 boxes candles, 250 boxes soap, 25 packages, Order.

February 14.—What Cheer, from San Francisco: 7353 quarter-sacks, 324 half-sacks flour, Crawley and Smith; 200 quarter-sacks flour, 8 boxes tobacco, 150 tons crackers, Bow, Walker, and Co; 160 barrels bread, 26 cases tobacco, S. C. Baker; 13 bags hops, 2000 sacks, 66 quarter-sacks flour, 102 packages, Order.

EXPORT.

February 14.—Flash, for Adelaide: 31,000 feet cedar, 124 deals, 7 hogsheads rum, J. Macnamara.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Akyab.—By the Princessan Lovisa, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Wanganui.—By the Anne and Jane, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Adelaide.—By the Flash, this day, at noon.

For London.—By the Prince of the Seas, this evening, at 6.

For Kaipara.—By the Prince of Wales, this evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: February 14, Tasmania (s.), 650 tons, Clinch, for Hobart Town; Telegraph (s.), 650 tons, Warner, for Melbourne; Elizabeth, schooner, 110 tons, Noon, for Melbourne; Sophia, schooner, 137 tons, Hayward, for Tahiti.

Waterview Dry Dock.—The barque Mary Melville was undocked yesterday, after undergoing repairs. The brig Yarrow and schooner Jane were both docked at the same time.

In the manifest per Capella, the goods consigned to Provost and Co. should have been 106 packages merchandise, Frost, Kohler, and Co.

The schooner Margaret, from this port, arrived at Auckland after a passage of 13 days. The first four days she experienced nothing but contrary winds, and on the coast of New Zealand very stormy weather.

The Alma and Olga is originally from Hamburg, but had to put into Plymouth to repair a leak, and where she was detained three months. She has had a favourable passage, but brings no report.

The What Cheer, 57 days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday, and reports the arrival at that port of the Jenny Ford, on the 12th of December, and Curban on 28th November, both from Sydney. The M. A. Jones, hence for the Feejees, was spoken on the 6th February, off Norfolk Island.

The Fanny Major, hence for San Francisco, arrived at Honolulu on 1st December.

The Nora Creina.—We are happy to state that this steamer arrived yesterday morning, from Shoalhaven. Her detention on the passage down was caused by her having taken shelter in Botany during Sunday and Monday.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.
WITH THEIR LAST REPORTS.

Australian, barque, 280 tons, Williams, hence 28th October, Buckland, agent.
Caernarvon, barque, 232 tons, Eury, hence, February 13th, 1856, R. Towns, agent.
Eliza, barque, 117 tons, Verney, hence 13th June, 1855. Smith, agent.
Fortune, brig, 237 tons, Frazier, hence, April 3rd, 1855. Reported on 7th January, 1856, with 80 barrels. Merriman, owner.
Governor, brig, 147 tons, Smith, hence, August 12, 1855. R. Towns, agent.
Hebe, brig, 197 tons, Blake, hence October 3rd, 1855. T. Dawson, owner.
Juno, barque, 330 tons, Wybrow, hence 15th June, 1855. Reported by the Sea Nymph, on 15th October, with 167 barrels. R. Towns, agent.
Kate, brig, 280 tons, Sargent, hence December 5, 1854. Reported with 250 barrels in October. T. Dawson, owner.
Kestrel, brig, 150 tons, Sullivan, hence, 21 October, 1855. Merriman, agent.
Onyx, barque, 250 tons, Hurford, hence, 23rd March 1855. Reported in January, with 280 barrels. Burns, owner.
Packet, brig, 181 tons, Nixon, hence, January 12th, 1856. Mitchell and Co., agents.
Regia, brig, 181 tons, Johnson, hence, November 1st, 1855. Thacker and Co., agents.
Royal Sovereign, schooner, 160 tons, Needham, hence, 26 October, 1855, R. Towns, agent.
Susan, brig, 130 tons, Hoodley, hence, 21 October, 1855. Smith, agent.
Sutton, barque, 251 tons, M'Beath, hence, October 3, 1855. Cole, owner.
Vernon, brig, 230 tons, Spurling, hence, reported on February 4th, with 120 barrels. Smith, agent.
Waterwitch, barque, 383 tons, Lee, hence, 5 September, 1855. Smith, agent.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVALS.

February 13.—Launceston, barque, 327 tons, Captain Robertson, from Sydney.
February 13.—Martha Ellen, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Miller, from Melbourne.
February 13.—Mary Ann, schooner, 137 tons, Captain Greig, from Geelong.
February 14.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 13.—Gem, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Duthie, for Hobart Town, with 561 bags maize, 80 boxes soap, 200 boxes candles, 40 bars flour, and 27,000 feet cedar.
February 13.—Shamrock (s.), for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 13.—Tigress, Elizabeth Cohen.

WHALERS AT THE BAY OF ISLANDS, February 2.

Mount Vernon, Nye, 110 barrels sperm oil, 45 ditto whale oil; Milwood, 50 barrels sperm oil, 700 ditto whale oil; Commodore Laurence, 600 barrels sperm oil; Mohawk, 700 barrels whale oil; Bartholomew Gosnold, 85 barrels sperm oil, 1200 ditto whale oil, 16,000 lbs bone; America, store ship Franklin.

A whaler was going in as the S. Kilda sailed.

James Roland, sailed for the whaling grounds on the 2nd instant.—*New Zealander.*

WHALERS AT MONGONUI, NEW ZEALAND, January 31.

Navy, Captain D. D. Wood, six months out, 250 barrels whale oil, 120 ditto sperm oil; Olympia, Ryan, six months out, clean; Maria Theresa, Davis, eighteen months out, 900 barrels whale oil; Jannette, Pierce, seventeen months out, 400 barrels whale oil, 50 ditto sperm oil; Trident, Tabor, twelve months out, 260 barrels sperm; Martha Smith, twenty months out, 200 barrels sperm oil.

Called and sailed prior to the 31st January, Henry Kneeland, Whalen, sixteen months out, 1100 barrels whale oil, 50 ditto sperm; Lancaster, Carver, sixteen months out, 500 barrels whale oil; Lirah Perry, Laurence, forty months out, 240 barrels whale oil, 1700 ditto sperm oil; William C. Nye, Soule, fifteen months out, 700 barrels whale oil, 350 ditto sperm oil; Arctic, Lakey, eighteen months out, 2000 barrels whale oil, 650 ditto sperm oil to return on the 20th February, and sail for America.—*New Zealander.*

THE MISSING BOAT'S CREW, OF THE BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD.
(*From the New Zealander*)

A very great degree of interest prevailed on Saturday afternoon, when the Wonga Wonga was signalled, and the pierhead became crowded by numerous groups of citizens, anxious to learn tidings of the missing seamen. Nothing, however, can be more bald and unsatisfactory than the sum of intelligence received, and which is comprised in a mere abstract from the log of the whale ship.

It will be recollected that on Wednesday morning, a memorial, signed by 28 colonists, was presented to Colonel Wynyard, requesting him "to devise some means on the part of the Government, for despatching the Wonga Wonga steamer to the relief, or at least to ascertain the fate, of the unfortunate mariners," and that the Colonel at once complied with the wish of the memorialists, by incurring the responsibility of hiring the Wonga Wonga, on the terms specified by the Secretary of the Company. This authority was placed in the hands of Captain Bowden, on whose discretion the conduct of the business was left. In what manner the business was conducted has yet to be ascertained. Captain Bowden has furnished no report of his proceedings to Colonel Wynyard, nor has any communication been made by him to the gentlemen who presented the memorial. All that is known is, that the Wonga Wonga did not proceed upon the mission for which she was engaged; no reason or explanation for the non-fulfilment of her contract other than supplying an abstract of the Bartholomew Gosnold's log to each of the local journals, has been vouchsafed; and the fate of these six seamen is rendered more than ever a matter of painful mystery. As to the abstract of the log, it is a document which, if read carefully, and examined piecemeal, is calculated to beget doubtful conjectures, and lead to unsatisfactory conclusions. It is much to be regretted that the Pandora should have been away at such a moment, as we feel convinced, that had Captain Drury been in Auckland, the search after these poor strangers would have been energetically prosecuted, and their fate clearly elucidated. But let us see what the log says:—

AN ABSTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE SHIP BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD OF NEW BEDFORD.

January 6.—At 9 a.m., three boats went in shore fishing, at the S.W. island of the Three Kings. At 6 p.m. two of the boats came alongside, and I immediately sent them back to look for the captain's boat. About 11 p.m. the two boats returned to the ship, it being very dark, with heavy squalls, double-reefed topsails. During the time the boats were pulling round the rocks they had their lights up, and were blowing horns, but could see or hear nothing of the missing crew.

January 7.—At 4 a.m. heavy gales from the southward, the Three Kings bearing S.W.; distance two miles. Standing off and on all day; could see nothing of the boat or crew.

January 8.—At 4 a.m. sent two boats in shore,—one boat on each side of the islands; at noon the boats came back to the ship, had seen nothing of the boat's crew. At 1 p.m., sent two boats in shore, and kept them pulling round the rocks until 8 p.m. Could see nothing of the captain or boat's crew.

January 9.—At 8 a.m. sent two boats in shore, could find nothing of the boat or boat's crew. At 11 the boats returned to the ship, all hands being fully satisfied that the captain's boat must have turned over in the surf and the current took the boat down, and the crew must have all perished. The rocks were high and steep; it would be impossible for the crew to land. Every means were taken to find them.

This is a true statement.
(Signed) James Stebbins, chief officer.

The boat's crew consisted of Captain Fisher, two Portuguese, and three natives of the Sandwich Islands.

P.S.—By referring to the United States Whaling List, I find that the Bartholomew Gosnold left the United States on the 1st November, 1854, and the owners are, Isaac Howland, junior, and Co., of New Bedford. James Bowden.

It was known here the boat had not gone down; but that on the contrary, she was picked up, six days after she had left the ship and within nine miles of the spot of the assumed disaster in perfect order, without having sustained the smallest injury, and without the loss of any of her gear except her oars. The extraordinary powers of the Sandwich Islanders, and Colonial Portuguese, as swimmers are matter of notoriety; and had the boat even turned over in the surf with her life line and everything intact, it would have been a work of little difficulty for such men to have righted her. It is no easy thing to drown a Sandwich Islander. And, as to the possibility of landing or not landing opinions are extremely conflicting. We have conversed with many practical seamen on this subject, but we have not heard one express himself satisfied with the "Abstract" given, or the efforts made to rescue, or ascertain the fate of these unfortunate seamen. If all missing men were as carelessly looked after, what a sad amount of life that might be saved would be callously sacrificed. We are not alone in the belief that these men may be still alive, there is no fear we are told, of their starving if on the Great King, and we earnestly hope, that some means may yet be taken to solve the mystery, in which their fate is involved.—*New Zealander.*

The clipper schooner Blue Jacket, Captain Prout, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 a.m., after an excellent passage of eleven days from Sydney. She sailed on the 13th, but took her departure from the Heads on the 14th instant, with light winds from the north-east, making the run across in six days, and sighting the Three Kings on the 20th; from thence she has experienced a succession of strong southerly winds. Between the Kings and North Cape she descried a barque, and off the Bay of Islands sighted another barque. A very large English Mail for Auckland was lying at the Sydney Post Office, at the date of the Blue Jacket's departure. Surely means should be taken to facilitate the transmission of such mails especially at a time when the William Denny is not in Sydney!—*New Zealander.*

The Lion, American whale ship, under the command of our old acquaintance Captain Hardwicke, arrived in harbour from the fishing grounds on Saturday morning after an absence of a little more than eleven months from this port. Her success, during that time, we regret to say, has been but moderate. She left us with 53 barrels of sperm oil on board, and now returns with only 350. During her cruise, the Lion has stood as far to the northward as the Curtis Islands, but her principal course has been between the latitudes of Howe's Island and Cook's Straits. She will remain about a month in port to refit. We are indebted to Captain Hardwicke for the following report of ships spoken:—In latitude 35.33 S., longitude 158 28 E., the Oliver Crocker, of New Bedford, with 750 barrels sperm, and the Edward Carey, of Nantucket, in the same latitude and longitude, with 600 barrels sperm; in latitude 36·11 S., longitude 162·21 E., the James Arnold, of New Bedford, with 1900 barrels sperm; in latitude 34 48 S., longitude 171·40 E. the Martha, of New Bedford, with 250 barrels sperm; off the Three Kings, the Isaac Howland, of New Bedford, with 550 barrels sperm; and the Cortes, of New Bedford, with 150 barrels sperm.—*New Zealander.*

The James Arnold purposes touching at Auckland. She is a ship of 393 tons, hails from New Bedford, and is commanded by Captain Sullivan, so favourably known to many of our fellow-citizens whilst in charge of the ship Christopher Mitchell. It is probable we may also have a visit from another, and a well approved friend—one who, like Captain Hardwicke, has invariably proclaimed the advantages of Auckland as a port of easy access, abundant refreshment, and ready refit to the American whaling fleet. We allude to Captain Nichols, formerly of the Lion, but now of the Sophia Thornton, of New Bedford, a fine new clipper ship of 424 tons, and which is at present cruising in the Southern Pacific.—*New Zealander.*

H.M. Brigantine Pandora, commander Drury, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from a cruise to the southward, in the course of which she touched at Wellington. It is with regret we learn that the Pandora's services, so far as New Zealand is concerned, have been brought to a close, and that, in the course of the next fourteen days, she may be expected to bid a final adieu to these shores. For upwards of four years and four months the Pandora has been employed in the survey of the coast, estuaries, bights, bays, and rivers of New Zealand. That survey has been performed ably, assiduously, and most efficiently by Captain Drury, and the officers under his command; and the large amount of valuable information, geographical and topographical, as well as maritime, coupled with the clear and comprehensive sailing instructions for well known and little known harbours, which have so constantly been published to the world, are so many invaluable contributions to nautical science and trading security as cannot fail to render the labours of the Pandora as memorable as they are honourable in the annals of British Maritime survey. So much we must state as due to the professional exertions of Captain Drury, his officers, and ship's company. As private individuals long and intimately associated with us, we cannot bid them farewell without saying how much we shall regret their departure. They will leave their memory amongst us; and their works will remain on beneficial record to many generations. We hope, however, that ere they depart they will receive some proof of the estimation in which they are, and have long been held by the inhabitants of Auckland. In a similar instance, the inhabitants of Hobart Town have not been backward in giving expression to their feelings. Let us trust that our own colonists will not prove less sensitive and just.—*New Zealander.*

Liability of Ship Masters.—A case of some importance to the mercantile portion of the community was decided on Friday, at the resident Magistrate's court. A cask of port had been landed from the Bank of England, bearing evidence of having been spilled on board, and proving to be very deficient in quantity. The cask was duly surveyed, and a claim made on the ship at the colonial value of the article—14s. 6d. per gallon. The Captain admitted his liability, but maintained that, under such circumstances, it was usual only to charge the cost price, with the addition of a trifling per centage to cover charges, interest of money, &c. The consignee admitted that this might be the usage in case of goods accidentally destroyed, but not where they were abstracted; and adduced the evidence of several mercantile men in support of his position. The court regarded the distinction between goods injured by accident, and deficient from theft as material, and, the fact of pillage not being disputed, adjudged the defendant to pay the full amount claimed, with cost.—*Southern Cross, 5th February.*

Experiments with a New Diving Apparatus.—On Monday week some experiments of a remarkably interesting and successful character took place at Chatham Dockyard with a new diving helmet and apparatus, the invention of Mr. Heinke. Our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the ordinary dress worn by divers, but in that exhibited on Monday there are certain important improvements introduced, having in view the more perfect safety of the diver in his perilous undertaking, and rendering a serious accident almost impossible. One of the chief improvements is that of a patent air valve, which, in case of any accident happening to the hose by which air is forced down to the diver, a sufficient quantity of air is contained in the helmet to give the diver time to ascend, say from a depth of 100 feet. Another highly important improvement is that of the patent helmet slide, which can be brought into use in case any of the glasses which protect the face being broken, the diver being able to close the valve instantaneously, driving the air through the fracture which of course keeps out the rush of water. The diver on Monday showed the action of the diving apparatus in every situation with the most successful result. One difficult feat he accomplished of raising himself in the water without assistance, the means by which he did it being simply that of shutting off the valve when he wished to rise—the compressed air filling the waterproof dress naturally brought him to the surface. The experiments were witnessed by Commodore Wyvill, the Captain Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, Colonel Sandham, R.E., Captain Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant Wyse, and other gentlemen, besides a large number of artisans, the whole being under the direction of Mr. Heinke, who gave every information of the various improvements. So satisfied was Colonel Sandham with the experiments, that one of the apparatus has been ordered for the Royal Engineers, and several of them are in daily use by the divers employed in laying down the foundations of the new bridge at Westminster.—*South Eastern Gazette, November 6.*

MURDER OF CAPTAIN FRAZER OF THE SHIP SEA WITCH.
ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MATE.

The above ship, owned by Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, left New York last spring for Hong Kong. While at sea, on the night of the 5th June, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, Captain Frazer while lying asleep in his berth, it was supposed, on his left side, was struck two blows on the front and right side of his forehead, and his skull broken in. He lived, without having spoken, till 12 o'clock, when he died.

Sylvanus M. Spencer, first mate of the ship, is charged with having committed the act. He was sent home by Mr. Robert Scott, American consul at Rio Janeiro, in the United States store-ship Relief (which arrived here on Saturday), together with the doctor of the ship, the second or third mate, the carpenter, and eleven others belonging to the vessel, as witnesses. The three first were bailed in the sum of 5000 dollars each to appear and testify, and the others committed as witnesses.

Other officers and crew were put on board the Sea Witch, at Rio, by the consul, and sent on the voyage.

The following affidavit was made before Commissioner Stillwell by the doctor of the ship, who appears to be a genteel, well-bred young man:—

Southern District of New York, ss.—Joseph P. Brolasky, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that some time between 12 and 4 a.m. of the 5th June 1855, on board the American ship Sea Witch, on the high seas, one George W. Fraser, the captain of said ship, was feloniously murdered, and that the said crime was committed by Sylvanus M. Spencer, as deponent verily believes; and that the said Spencer has been sent into, and now is, in the Southern district of New York.

J. P. Brolasky, M.D.

Sworn before me, &c.,
H. E. Stilwell, United States Commissioner.
—*New York Herald, November 20.*

[Advertisement.]

To CAPTAIN S. C. BAKER, of American barque, What Cheer.
On board, at sea, February 10, 1856.

Sir,—We, the undersigned cabin passengers, as our voyage is soon to terminate, wish to express our thanks and approbation for the kind treatment and gentlemanly courtesy extended towards us during the passage from San Francisco, by yourself and first officer, Mr. Giraud—both as a gentleman and skilful and energetic captain of such a fine and excellent ship under your command.

Hoping you may always receive a liberal share of public patronage, as a just reward for your well deserving and worthy reputation.

And please accept our best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, in bidding you adieu.

(Signed)

J. R. Morgan	Thomas Wheeler and lady
E. U. Call	William Russell and James
J. Mosy and lady	Russell
Thomas Russel	J. B. Laylaise.
W. Holder	

Sunday Schools.—The annual meeting of the teachers and friends of the Sunday schools, in connexion with the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, was held yesterday evening in the large school room. The Rev. Dr. Ross presided. The report of the operations of the school during the last year was read, and exhibited a state of considerable progress and prosperity. Several ministers and other gentlemen delivered suitable addresses.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.]

	February.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
15	Friday.	5 37	6 53	1 24	1 55

Moon—Full, 4m. 7h. a.m. February 21.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.
This Evening, February 15th,
The performances will commence with the domestic drama of SUSAN HOPLEY; or the Trials and Vicissitudes of a Servant Girl. Walter Gaveston, Mr. Holloway; William Dean, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Dickey Dean, Mr. Bruton; Susan Hopley, Mrs. Torning; Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. Lambert. After which a favorite dance by Miss Hart. To conclude with the farce of TURNING THE TABLES. Jack Humphries, Mr. Lambert; Jeremiah Bumps, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Miss Knibbs, Miss Emily Glyndon; Patty Larkins, Mrs. A. Torning; Mrs. Humphries, Mrs. Lambert.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856.

What is the position of the Executive Council—its powers, and their limitations?

It will be some considerable time before the various laws and Royal instructions which have reached the colony, or which have been enacted within it, will be thoroughly understood and applied. It is not always that ministers themselves understand the law, or that documents solemnly signed and sealed by the Royal signature will bear the rigid test of a judicial inquiry. A remarkable instance of this occurred in Tasmania. The bishop of that diocese received a patent imparting to him very extensive powers, which not only comprehended his own denomination, but all others within the territory. It was drawn up evidently upon the notion of a state of things analagous to that which exists in Great Britain. When the bishop, however, attempted to carry out these injunctions, and called for an enactment to enable him to render them effective, he was stopped by the law-officers of the Crown. Unable to comprehend how the royal letters patent could be opposed to British law, he hastened to Downing-street with his complaints, and demanded of the Secretary of State a reconciliation of these adverse powers. The result of much correspondence confirmed the conclusion of Mr. Justice Horne, then Attorney-General. The law-officers of the Crown in England decided that the patent exceeded the law; and, instead of the bishop obtaining power to exercise the jurisdiction which the patent conveyed, the patent itself was cancelled. Another was then drawn up in harmony with the law, and was issued, after an unavailing resistance of the diocesan, who reluctantly surrendered the titular rights of himself and his successors.

We should not be at all surprised if the Royal instructions and the Constitutional Act recently passed, were found in collision. Certain general instructions were transmitted to the Governor-General by Sir William Molesworth, under the Queen's sign manual. These were in harmony with a law of several years' standing which relates to the giving and "withholding of the Royal assent, and to the instruction of Governors for their guidance relative to bills" and other matters of the same description. It also gives certain instructions with reference to the formation of an Executive Council, and the share which the Executive is to enjoy in the business of the Government.

Our readers are aware that it was intended by the framers of the Constitution Act that the Executive should be composed of heads of departments—that is the "Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Solicitor-General, or one of such additional officers, there not being more than five, as the Governor with the advice of his Executive Council may from time to time, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, declare capable of being elected a member of the said assembly." At present the Executive Council is composed of gentlemen who hold no office of emolument, and those who were intended by the framers of the Act to compose it are at present merely Ministerial officers. They are not, therefore, the responsible advisers of the Governor. It is understood that this state of things is merely temporary, and in consequence of a position in which the Governor finds himself placed. It was the design of Mr. Wentworth's Act that the Ministry should be the Executive Council, and it was also intended that the Ministry should be the chosen of the Legislature—men having the confidence of the Parliament, and being therefore the reflex of its opinions. But until the Parliament is fairly launched, and until its direction is fairly ascertained, the Governor is not in a position to choose his Ministry under the constitutional sanction. It is a mere assumption to suppose that any of the gentlemen hitherto named for office have the confidence of the people, which cannot be fully ascertained until the House meets and decides. But, on the other hand, the officers of the Government under the late *regime* are unwilling to assume a new character. They were not responsible, and they are unwilling to become so. They cannot assure the Government of their power to carry on the business of the country in an Assembly convoked on other principles than those they have hitherto known. They are however, notwithstanding, bound to retain the offices which they fill, but which do not necessarily include a seat in the Executive. They will pursue their duty in its routine until they shall be capacitated by election to accept office as the responsible advisers of the Governor, and go before the House with measures adapted in their view to subserve the interests of the country.

Turning to the instructions, we find that the Governor is empowered to appoint such persons to the Executive Council as shall be, in his opinion, suitable for that office. By the Royal instructions, it is directed as follows:—"Now, we do declare our pleasure to be, that there shall be an Executive Council for the said colony; and the said Council shall consist of such persons as you, the said Sir William Denison, shall, by instrument under the great seal of our said colony, in our name and on our behalf, and from time to time, nominate and appoint to be members of the Executive Council, all which persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure." The functions of the Executive Council are very important. By the second clause of the Wentworth Act, the Governor is authorised to appoint the members of the legislative body by sign manual, *with the advice of his Executive Council*; nor is there any qualification in this instruction to enable the Governor to act in opposition to the will of his Executive. The Governor is bound to make known to the Executive Council the instructions which he receives, and these prohibit him from giving his assent in twelve cases specified:—He cannot assent to a bill for obstructing divine worship, or for divorce, or any bill in favour of himself, or to make any paper or currency a legal tender, or to authorise lotteries, or to affect the property of the Crown or others in favour of individuals, or for differential duties, or against existing treaties, or regulating the military or naval forces, or to any Act to last for less than a year, or any bill before disallowed, or any bill of an extraordinary nature which might affect the prerogative or the rights of persons not resident in the colony, or the shipping of the United Kingdom.

It is necessary that the Governor should be always present, or appoint a substitute, at the meetings of the Executive Council. The instructions which he receives are very curious. First, he is directed never to act without the concurrence of his Council, but then he is permitted to do so if there should be a plea of urgency, or if the matter on which he acts is in his opinion of *small* consequence, or if he thinks *consulting* them would prejudice the service.

Another clause also authorises him to act in opposition to the advice of his Executive Council. It gives him power to suspend any person exercising an office under the Royal warrant or commission *with* the advice of his Executive Council, or, if he think proper, *against* it. He is authorised to grant pardons *with* the advice of his Executive, but also against their *advice*.

In the 22nd instruction there are certain directions with respect to ecclesiastical affairs. There is, however, no mention of the Executive Council; and we may therefore infer that business to be transacted of this nature is vested in the Governor alone. How the two departments—the ecclesiastical and secular—will be separated in the office of Governor, is not so easily discoverable, nor is it very clear by what means the Executive, composed probably of men of different religious opinions, can be suitable advisers where questions of a spiritual nature are concerned. We have an impression that this instruction is altogether out of place, inconsistent with the circumstances of the colony, likely to be embarrassing to the Government, and injurious to the interests of the ecclesiastical body, who are singled out by this document as particular objects of the Governor's care.

From these various documents we infer, that the present anomalous position of our public officers is, notwithstanding, warranted by the letter of the law. That it can only be temporary is clear, because whenever the officers of Government derive their virtual appointment from the legislative body, they must carry out its policy. It would be inconsistent with their duties to receive their instructions from an Executive having no connection with the House,—existing without its approval, and perhaps in defiance of it. It would be productive of this mischievous effect: that while all the offices of Government were filled up by the Executive, and those holding them were subject to their censure, the Ministers would be responsible to the House, and liable to removal by the loss of the confidence of the Legislature. It has been a matter of some surprise that the law has not made some direct provision that the persons holding the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and such like, shall be members of the Executive Council. Looking, however, to the practice of the British Constitution, this difficulty is removed. The British Executive or Cabinet Council is a body which has been brought into existence by custom, and not by law. The Ministers of England were formerly responsible to their master and to the House, as being liable to impeachment; but they were not exposed to removal by an adverse vote. Thus the Royal advisers were those whom the monarch chose to take into his councils, the ancient Council of Advice being the Privy Council. The famous Sir William Temple constructed a sort of smaller Parliament, which should include the notables of the realm, and from whom it was expected the King would take advice in reference to public measures. This very soon failed, and a very small number, known in history as the "Cabal," were the understood councillors of the King. It appears it was by a very gradual process that the Cabinet Council assumed a fixed place in the Constitution, and became known as a regular part of Government. Having no formal authority for the construction of a Cabinet or Executive by law in Great Britain, it is not surprising that in the Colonies the Governor selects his Executive by the prerogative. Their entire subjection to his will, and the paramount authority of his opinion are still retained in the Royal instructions, and the only exception we are able to discover is in the appointment of the Upper House, which by Mr. Wentworth's Bill is devolved on the Executive Council and the Governor together. The Governor does, however, possess the power of changing his Council, which may be regarded as equivalent to a sole discretion in the appointment of the Upper House; he may change the Executive Council until persons are found to concur in his views.

The following extract from Macaulay's History of England will show in what light the Cabinet Council was viewed in past times, and what is its present position. We need hardly say, that it is not necessary that the Cabinet in England, according to constitutional law, should be composed of members of the Commons:—

Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the cabinet. From an early period the kings of England had been assisted by a privy council, to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the greatest and most delicate affairs of state. But by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secrecy. The rank of privy councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The sovereign, on the most important occasions, rested for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon, with his usual judgment and sagacity; but it was not till after the Restoration that the interior council began to attract general notice. During many years, old-fashioned politicians continued to regard the cabinet as an unconstitutional and dangerous board. Nevertheless, it constantly became more important. It at length drew to itself executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to the law. The names of noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public. No record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any act of parliament!—*Macaulay's History of England*, page 211, vol. I.

It is also to be observed, that the officers enumerated as *capable* of election, hold not their office *contingent* on the possession of seats; and that they must be members of the House, is to be inferred rather from the nature of their duties than the terms of their appointment.

We remind the colony that the new Marriage Act, and the Act for Registering Births, Marriages, and Deaths, comes into operation on the 1st of March, that is in less than a fortnight. There are several things required to be done prior to that date to enable parties interested to avail themselves of their provisions, and it may be of some use to point out the more important, which more or less affect every family in the country.

Marriages may be celebrated by ministers of religion of all denominations, and in certain cases by the Registrar or his assistants. It is requested that every minister of religion shall, before celebrating a marriage, have his name gazetted. This may be attended to by the head of the denomination to which he belongs, or by himself. Registration may be demanded in the following terms, or words equivalent:—"To the Registrar-General of New South Wales, I, A. B., ordinarily officiating minister of [signifying the denomination,] residing at [specifying place of residence,] do hereby request that my name and residence may be registered, as required by law, for the celebration of marriages." This registration will be sufficient so long as the party registered shall continue a minister of religion and inhabit the same dwelling. There is no form in the Marriage Act, or in the Registration Act, in which a claim must be made.

No marriage can be celebrated, whether by banns or license, unless each of the parties shall sign a declaration to the effect that there is no lawful impediment to the marriage. A certificate of marriage must be given to the parties, signed by two witnesses, and a duplicate transmitted within one month to the District Registrar. In the case of Jews, a certificate must be transmitted within ten days. No minor can be married without the consent of parents and guardians, or of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of persons authorised by them.

By the Registration Act, the Governor is authorised to appoint a Registrar-General, and District and Assistant Registrars. The Registrar-General is allowed to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor, for the management of the General Registry. He is to furnish books for the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, and forms for certified copies to the ministers of religion, as well as to the Deputy Registrars. The District Registrars are to transmit their copies quarterly, to the office of the Registrar-General. Certified copies are to be received in evidence. Any person registering himself as a minister of religion, and not being such, will be liable to fine and imprisonment not exceeding two years. The parent is required to register the birth of a child within sixty days, and housekeepers to give notice of the death of any person on their premises within thirty days. Where the registration of a birth is neglected for sixty days, it will be necessary for the parent or some person present at the birth, to appear in person before the Registrar of the district, and to make a solemn declaration of the parentage of a child—subject to the penalties of perjury. Children may be registered upon solemn declaration of their parentage until they are eighteen months old, if not born in the colony. After the registration of the birth of a child not having received a name, the name may be certified by the officiating minister and added to the registry. Ministers of religion are to receive certificates of the registration of deaths when they attend funerals. The registration is to be performed without cost, and charges will only be allowed were such or certified copies of entries are demanded.

The provisions of the Act are very simple, so far as the public are concerned, and are so clearly beneficial that their neglect would be both injurious and indefensible.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a Jury of Four.

MORRIS AND ANOTHER v. THORNTON.

The trial of this cause (which commenced on Wednesday) was still unfinished at the rising of the Court, and will probably take the whole of to-day.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford.

ELSWELL v. CITY MISSIONERS.

It having been arranged between the parties to refer this case to arbitration—Mr. Blake appearing for plaintiff, and Mr. Milford to consent on part of defendants; and no other cause having been placed upon the list, the Court adjourned.

BUSINESS FOR TO DAY.

Jury Court.—Morris and another v. Thornton (part heard); Barber v. Philpotts and another; Galley v. Darcy; Berr v. Jones and wife; Boyce v. Lodge; Madden v. Lewis.

Banco Court.—Shannon v. Randle.

INSOLVENT COURT.
THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Clayton, a special meeting under a judge's order for examination. It appeared that insolvent had not been served with the order, and therefore the meeting was adjourned until the 3rd proximo.

Certificates of discharge were granted, on the usual affidavits, to John Stewart, William Henry Beattie, and Basilio Juan.

The certificate meetings in the estates of Robert Macdougall and George Curtis were not held, in consequence of the notice required by law of insolvents intention to apply not having been given. James Slatyer's application was postponed until the 4th proximo. Francis M'Mahon's application was opposed on all the grounds set forth in the Act. Insolvent was examined at considerable length, and the meeting adjourned until the 5th proximo.

SURRENDER.

Samuel Cutler, of Sussex-street, Sydney, builder and timber merchant. Liabilities, £1488 11s. 11d. Assets: value of personal property, £755 5s.; outstanding debts, £197 19s. 3¼d.; total, £965 4s. 3¼d. Deficit, £523 7s. 7½d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

Upon reading the petition of William Dean and Co., of George-street, Sydney, auctioneers, Mr. Justice Milford granted a rule *nisi*, returnable on the 23rd February, requiring Frederick William Clarke, trading under the style or firm of F. W. Clarke and Co., of Queen's-place, Sydney, merchant, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors; placing said estate in the meantime under sequestration in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney, and appointing Mr. Morris to be the official assignee thereof.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 15.—James Miller, adjourned meeting for examination, under a judge's order, 10.

Monday 18.—Andrew Torning, second, 10. A. Torning and Son, adjourned second, 11. Thomas Andrew Torning, single, half-past 2. Thomas M. T. Harvie, special, for proof of debts, 3. Matthew A. Worms, special, for proof of debts, half-past 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.

Before Mr. G. Hill, Mr. J. West, tertius, Mr. M'Lerie, and Mr. Dowling.

Eleven persons, found drunk in the streets, were severally fined 20s., with the usual alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

William Sydney was fined 5s. and Sarah Kelly 20s. on conviction of having made use of obscene language. Ann Glover, an old offender, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for one month.

Elizabeth North, taken into custody as a person of unsound mind—a suspicion of which was corroborated by the evidence of Dr. Rutter, Police Surgeon—was required to give sureties to be of good behaviour, or to be imprisoned for one month.

Edward Dolohery, of Balmain, was charged with having violently assaulted his wife. Sergeant M'Makin deposed that about midnight of Monday he heard a cry of murder from prisoner's residence; proceeded thither and found Mrs. Dolohery bleeding profusely from a wound on her cheek which she charged her husband, who was intoxicated, with having inflicted upon her; he did not deny it. Elizabeth Dolohery deposed that on Monday night her husband was drunk, and without any previous quarrel or provocation of any kind violently threw a tumbler at her; the tumbler broke, and cut her cheek and face, producing the wounds which were still visible; he is in the habit of ill-treating her when drunk. Mr. Hill said, that from the frequency with which such cases as this were brought before the Bench, it was clearly necessary, in every instance, to impose such a punishment as shall be calculated to deter men from such brutal conduct, and sentenced Dolohery to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months.

Mary Ann Pinkerton was charged with stealing. Constable Leary deposed, that in consequence of information received, that sundry articles had been stolen from the residence of Mrs. Munday, Parramatta-street, and of further information of the party suspected, he looked for and apprehended the prisoner; he found in his possession two pawn tickets—one for a quilt and another for a coat pledged with J. C. Molloy, where he found them, and an Albert chain, which were identified by the prosecutrix as part of the property stolen from her; the shoes on the prisoner's feet were also claimed by Mrs. Munday as her property. Mrs. Munday, residing in Parramatta-street, deposed that she knew prisoner; she had frequently found her lying in a gateway near her house, and given her tea and bread; yesterday she was from home a short while, and on her return met prisoner coming out of the gateway carrying a piece of thirteen or fourteen yards of silk, which she had lately purchased for the purpose of making up; she took it from her; subsequently she searched the house and missed a number of articles—the coat, chain, and shoes produced, with a number of spoons, glasses, and other small goods not yet found; the coat and chain belong to J. Newcome, a lodger, and the shoes to her (witness); the dress prisoner stood up in also belonged to her, but being an old one of little value she would not press the charge about it. Joseph Newcome identified the coat and chain as his, which he valued at £2 10s. John C. Molloy deposed that prisoner pledged the chain with him for 3s. on Monday, and the coat on Tuesday for 2s; she said that they belonged to her husband, who was sick, and that she wanted the money to purchase some medicine; he offered to lend her more, but she refused to take it. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Five girls, the eldest being to all appearance under fourteen years of age, were brought forward by Inspector Singleton, who had apprehended them on suspicion of having stolen sundry articles of female wearing apparel which had been hung out to dry on the premises of Saul Solomon, Pitt-street. The mothers of three and a near relative of the other two appeared in court. Something was found at the residence of each. They were required to give sureties to be of good behaviour for six months, or in default thereof to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Three other cases were partly heard, and remanded.

The court adjourned at four o'clock. The whole of the summons list was postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Three persons convicted of drunkenness were ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Nine seamen belonging to the barque Jane, a whaling vessel, were brought before the Bench, charged with refusing to obey the commands of the captain. It was proved that the prisoners refused to do any more whaling unless the Captain ran into some port and allowed them to go on shore; they adhered to that determination, and forced the captain to come to Sydney. The defence set up was that the provisions were bad, but, as there appeared no ground for that statement, the Bench ordered the offenders to be imprisoned for three weeks.

William Moffatt, of the Phœnix, James Moffatt, of the Post Boy, and Philip L. Rolls, of the Elizabeth Ann, were each convicted of neglecting to keep a watch on board, and ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., and costs, 4s. 6d.

Frederick M'Kellar appeared to answer the summons of Joseph Scott, a boy of about thirteen years of age, charging him with an assault. It appeared that the defendant was correcting the boy for taking a barrel, to which he had not a right, away from some other children, when he (complainant) was very impudent to the defendant, who in return boxed his ears, for doing which he was fined 5s. and costs 4s. 6d.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Jewellery, Watches, Plated Ware, Carpenters' Tools, Saws, Spades, Iron Bedsteads.
MESSRS. CHAITO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Bibles, Hymn Books; at 11 o'clock, Standard and Popular Works.
MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Stores, York-street, at 10 o'clock, Wollongong Butter; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Tea, Cheese.
MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Linseed Oil, Canvas, Duck, Rope, Tents, Hammocks; at half-past 11 o'clock, Single and Double-barrel Guns, Ironmongery, Axes, Lead Piping, Pickaxes and Handles, Sheet Lead, Shovels, Steel Wedge Axes; at half-past 12 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, in bottle and draught, Cyder, Whisky, Champagne, Hock, Sauterne; at half-past 1 o'clock, Paperhangings, Varnishes, &c.
MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Paints, White Lead, Boiled and Raw Oil, Nails, Soda, Lemonade, and Ginger Beer Powders, Damaged Cyder.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sheep, with the Saumarez Station, District of New England; Cattle and Horses, with the Gundaroi Run, Murrumbidgee River; Sheep, deliverable, with Canal Creek Station, Moreton Bay; Cattle, with the Tenban Station, Maclean District; at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 11 o'clock, Sperm Oil, Oil Casks, Surplus Stores.
MR. JAMES GANNON.—On the Ground, at 12 o'clock, Four-roomed Cottage, with Stable, at Newtown.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dog Carts, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, Carriage Cover, &c.
MR. R. PEEK.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Salad and Castor Oil, Raspberry and Table Vinegar, Tartaric Acid, Blue, Split Peas, Soda Crystals; at 12 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.
MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Cocks, Boots, Jewellery, &c.

Importation of Ice.—In the Customs' lists of imports from Boston for the past month, there appears an item which very many of the citizens will regard with much pleasure, namely, an importation of Wenham Lake ice, valued at £3348, which consignment is shortly to be followed by others in punctual succession. To speak of the luxury which this healthy article affords at an exceedingly cheap rate, would be superfluous; but in former attempts to bring it into general use by the families of Sydney, failure ensued for two reasons,—1st, there was no well-arranged plan for its distribution, throughout the city, in the same manner as bread, milk, &c., are distributed. 2nd. The supposition entertained by many families that ice is a very difficult article of domestic use *to keep*. We are now glad to state that these reasons no longer exist. The agency for the sale of the ice now (and likely to be) imported, has been undertaken by the active and enterprising proprietor of the Café Restaurant in George-street, M. Poehlman. Carts of ice are forwarded to all parts of the city and its suburbs, with the same punctuality as ordinary provisions are forwarded; customers are being supplied with the ice either in large or small quantities, as they may require. With respect to the supposed difficulty of keeping ice, housekeepers' attention may well be directed to the following instructions:—The water and atmospheric air should be kept from it as much as possible; for which purpose, wrap it round with a piece of blanket or woollen cloth two or three times quite tight, and place it in a tin or saucepan with a lid, having a small hole at the bottom to let the water off. In this way, a piece of 12 lbs. may be kept for two days if required; the larger the piece the better it is for keeping. It is well to place the tin in a box surrounded with saw-dust or powdered charcoal, and a piece of woollen cloth laid over the lid. In hotels and taverns, where ice is being constantly used throughout the day, it is usual to place it in a small bin under the counter, lined with lead or zinc, with a small hole at the bottom to carry the water off; and it should be left fresh every day according to the estimated consumption. It is to be hoped, that the same perseverance which distinguished the enterprising Boston merchant in respect to his ice speculation may be observed here; and that the same success that attended his efforts may reward M. Poehlman for his present exertions in this field of enterprise.

Wines and Spirits.—Purkis and Lambert request attention to their sale, this day, at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, of United Vineyard Company's and Maret's brandy, whisky, rum, Bass' ale and porter, Pemier's champagne, cheese, &c., hyson skin tea.—Adv.

We are requested to direct attention to Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle's sales, this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, comprising a superb assortment of iron bedsteads, childs' cots, &c.; also, large assortment of plated ware, tools, ironmongery, boots and shoes. To commence sharp at half-past 10 o'clock, on account of the numerous lots.—Adv.

Paints, White Lead, Oils, Nails, Soda and Lemonade Powders, Damaged Cider, Herrings.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will hold an auction sale of miscellaneous articles as above, at their rooms, 173, George-street North, to-day, and have desired us to remind buyers that the sale will commence precisely at the appointed time, 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Continuation of Yesterday's Important Sale of General Merchandise.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of ship chandlers, sailmakers, ironmongers, oil and colour men, wine and spirit merchants, publicans, shippers, and others, to their extensive unreserved sale of general merchandise, continued from yesterday, the whole of which must be sold to close various shipments.—Adv.

We are requested by Mr. R. Peek to call attention to an important sale of oilmen's stores, groceries, wines, spirits, and beer, at the Exchange Auction Mart, New Pitt-street, this day, at 11 a.m.—Adv.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

MR. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—MEETING IN PHILLIP WARD.

A meeting of the electors favourable to the return of Mr. J. H. Plunkett, as one of the members for the city, was held at Mr. Molloy's, Wellington Inn, Parramatta-street, on Wednesday evening last. The proceedings commenced at about eight o'clock, at which hour the large room in which the meeting was held was crowded.

On the motion of Mr. J. Cox, the chair was taken by Mr. Richard Stubbs, who was warmly greeted by the meeting. He opened the business of the evening by impressing on those present the necessity of maintaining order, and concluded by remarking that he would make no allusion to the candidate who intended to address them, as Mr. Plunkett's career was too well known to all present to require any comment at his hands.

Mr. Hogan proposed the first resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. J. H. Plunkett is a fit and proper person to represent the city of Sydney in the new Parliament." He briefly addressed the meeting, pointing out that Mr. Plunkett had already attended a large number of meetings, for the purpose of affording the electors every facility for hearing expositions of his views, and for putting questions. This course he would pursue to the end of the contest, when he felt confident that he would be found at the head of the poll. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Baker seconded the resolution. He said that when he arrived in this colony, he brought several letters of introduction to Mr. Plunkett, from gentlemen of the highest standing in Ireland; yet Mr. Plunkett had never done him any service. He had never asked him for any favour, having always preferred to fight his own way as he had hitherto done. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding this he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and unanimously carried by a show of hands, and by acclamation.

The candidate, who was received with three cheers, then proceeded to address the meeting. After he had proceeded for some time the room became so crowded that those inside suffered considerable inconvenience from the heat and pressure, and a cry was raised that there were hundreds outside who could not gain admission. After a little delay it was decided that the candidate should address the meeting from the window of one of the rooms up stairs. The assembly accordingly proceeded into the street, when it was found that, with those who had occupied the room, there were about two thousand persons, or three thousand, as some estimated, assembled in front of the house, the multitude extending almost across the entire street. Although the greatest enthusiasm pervaded the proceedings, no disorder or disturbance occurred.

Mr. Plunkett said: He had already attended a good many ward meetings, and notwithstanding that the holding of so many assemblages occasioned considerable inconvenience, he was happy to attend them, both because they afforded him an opportunity of making known his views, and as they afforded him an opportunity of repelling the foul calumnies which were said and written against him. (Cheers.) That the attack which he had to sustain was a powerful one was apparent, from the fact that there were four against one. (Cheers, and a voice, "We will beat them ten to one.") As he had before stated, he felt himself to be so well armed in honesty that he defied the utmost that could be advanced against him with truth; and if the other candidates only adhered to truth, he defied them to put their finger on any act of his which would show him to be in any respect unworthy the choice of the citizens. (Cheers.) He would address himself to what had been stated by some of the bunch and their adherents, at the meeting of the previous evening. Mr. Hawksley there stated that the committee of the bunch of candidates made no objections to the qualification of any of the electors, but that his (Mr. Plunkett's) friends did make such objections. Now when he (Mr. Plunkett) said at the meeting at Pyrmont that it was discreditable in Mr. Parkes and others who had hitherto professed liberal principles to seek to limit the franchise by objecting to the qualifications of a large class of the voters, he had before him a paragraph in the *Empire*, wherein it was announced that the committee of the coalitionists had actually employed a solicitor to attend to the revision of the electoral lists. Seeing that there never was any intention on the part of his friends to object to any class of voters, he did not know why a solicitor had been then engaged unless it was with the view of objecting to such electors as might be deemed favourable to his election. On the morning of the day, too, on which the meeting was held at Pyrmont, he had occasion to know that a barrister had been employed by the committee of the coalitionists. Under these circumstances his committee saw the necessity of employing a professional man whose services otherwise would never have been retained. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Plunkett) from the beginning requested his committee—instructed them, so far as his request could be called an instruction—not to object to any man. (Cheers.) His committee would bear him out when he said that he requested them not to object to the qualification of a single elector, even to those whom they were certain would vote against him ("True, true"), but to confine themselves to meeting any objections which might be made by the other side. He would rather be at the foot of the poll than be guilty of such an infringement of the freedom of election. (Cheers.) So much for Mr. Hawksley's statement. The next speaker at the meeting in question was Mr. Cowper. Now, he would at once state that he entertained no unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Cowper, other than arose from the fact that that gentleman was one of the conspirators against him. But he had no notion to allow Mr. Parkes (groans), who was the spokesman for the entire bunch, or Mr. Cowper himself, to place that gentleman in comparison with him before the electors—when he (Mr. Plunkett) could so readily unmask him and show the great difference. (Cheers, and a voice, "He had a prompter last night, but he forgot his notes.") When men were engaged in a conspiracy, the act of one became the act of all; and if Mr. Cowper thought he was so mealy-mouthed as to let him escape, when Mr. Parkes, his spokesman and eulogist, assailed him (Mr. Plunkett) on behalf of himself and the other members of the bunch, he was very much mistaken. (Three cheers, and "Roscommon for ever.") What he had said of Mr. Cowper was, that he was in his views the most exclusive man in the colony—that he was the only member of the Council, much to the credit of the Legislature of the colony, who had ever in his place in the House insulted a class of religionists. Mr. Cowper denied the fact at the meeting of the previous night, but he had his words on the occasion referred to in black and white. In the report of a debate in the Legislative Council, on the subject of education, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 11th October, 1844, Mr. Cowper thus referred to the Episcopalian clergy in this colony:—"True, it was that there were some points of similitude between the church here and the church in Ireland. Each comprised a body of pious and enlightened clergymen struggling under difficulties, and standing in the breach to oppose the progress of Popery and Infidelity. Both alike were the objects of attack by jealous rivals and time-serving politicians." That was the passage wherein Mr. Cowper compared Popery and Infidelity. (Groans, and cries—"We'll meet him for that;" "Oh! he has no chance.") Mr. Therry's reply to those remarks, which he found in the same report, would show that there could be no doubt as to the words used having been regarded as insulting. Mr. Therry said:—"He (Mr. Cowper) had said that the duties of the Established Church in this colony were similar to those of the Church in Ireland, as they had to struggle against Popery and Infidelity. He (Mr. T.) did not think the clergy would thank him (Mr. C.) for interfering with them, but rather be left to their peaceful duties. He (Mr. T.) would bear testimony that they are objects of respect of their own flocks, and of the esteem of members of other communions. He did not know whether the honorable member had been instructed to make this remark, and to allude to Popery and Infidelity, as convertible terms, but he could only wish them in their struggle against Popery the same luck here that their Church had in Ireland, where they were very unsuccessful." (Cheers.) Mr. Cowper took credit to himself respecting a bill passed during the last session of the Council, of which he (Mr. Plunkett) had charge. He referred to the Marriage Bill. In reference to this measure he was prepared to give Mr. Cowper considerable credit. As Mr. Cowper was regarded in the House as the representative of the leading class of religionists, it was obvious that his assistance in dealing with a question so important and so beset with difficulties as that affecting the Marriage Laws would be of considerable value. Mr. Cowper having denied that he had insulted the Catholics by comparing Popery and Infidelity, he (Mr. Plunkett) would forgive him, on the ground that there was more joy in heaven for one repentant sinner, than for ninety-nine just persons. (Cheers and laughter.) Had he told the meeting or the public that he recanted his former exclusive principles? He never recanted, however; and he (Mr. Plunkett) would like to know on what grounds Mr. Cowper had a better right to ask the votes of the class of religionists whom he had insulted, than he? He would ask Mr. Parkes, who was Mr. Cowper's spokesman and eulogist, when he (Mr. Plunkett) had ever done anything to interfere with the freedom of election? (Cheers.) He would ask Mr. Parkes, when did he (Mr. Plunkett) ever give offence to any class of religionists, in Court, in Council, in public, or in private? (Cheers, and cries of "Never.") On the contrary, he had had as great a hand as any man in the country in establishing perfect religious freedom, and religious equality. (Cheers.) In the struggle against transportation he (Mr. Plunkett) took a part as well as Mr. Cowper. That gentleman was, no doubt, chairman of the Transportation League; but he (Mr. Plunkett) did not act the hypocrite in the part which he took in the agitation. At the same time that he opposed transportation he did not bring convicts from Van Diemen's Land. (Cheers.) Now, while he felt that he had shown that he was on a perfect equality with Messrs. Campbell and Cowper, he would challenge even Mr. Parkes to compare his own career with his; and giving him full credit for his perseverance and industry, he would ask what was there extraordinary in Mr. Parkes' usefulness as compared with his? (Cheers.) When was even this *Empire* established? Why, six years ago, at a time when he (Mr. Plunkett) had been serving the public for eighteen years. (Cheers.) Now, with regard to this pension which the coalitionists and their friends were constantly harping on ("Long may you live to enjoy it"), he would say that, while he took no part in the debates or divisions on the subject, Mr. Cowper was one of the greatest advocates for the pension. The Council voted him a retiring allowance of £1200 a year, his old salary as Attorney-General—not £1500, as had been stated. But when it was recollected that he was not a squatter (cheers), that he had never received a foot of land from the Government which he had not paid for out of his salary (Renewed cheers, and "That's the way to speak to them"); seeing, moreover, that in order to keep his hands unfettered for the unbiassed and unrestricted performance of his public duties, he had never joined a public company, or adopted any of those other means by which men made money (Cheers, and "Bravo!"); looking at these facts, he said he felt that there was nothing of which he might be ashamed in the salary voted to him by the Council, after twenty-five years' service. (Continued cheering.) That salary was not so much by several hundreds as that which the Chief Justice might retire upon to-morrow, although he did not come to the colony for *fifteen* or sixteen years after him. (A voice: "You're no squatter.") He was no squatter, and felt that he had as much right to his pension as the squatters had to their lands. And it was not for the purpose of becoming a squatter that he asked to be sent into Parliament, but to watch the squatters, and to aid in preventing that jobbery which, in all probability, would be attempted. (Cheers, and a voice: "You spent your income in the colony too.") He would now proceed to another of the calumnies. Mr. Martin had made a charge against him which was altogether unfounded, and was as base as it was false, and this attack he would meet with the contempt which it deserved. (Loud cheers, and a call for three groans for Martin.) He accused him of being guilty of connivance in not prosecuting the late Registrar-General, and said that he winked at that gentleman's departure from the colony. Now, Mr. Martin must have known, and, if he did not, he ought to have known, before he made such an infamous charge, that the defalcations in question took place, in 1842, when he (Mr. Plunkett) was in England—(cheers)—Mr. Justice Therry, who was acting as Attorney-General at the time, and Mr. A'Beckett, the present Chief Justice of Victoria, reported to the Governor that there were no grounds for a criminal charge. He (Mr. Plunkett) did not return to the colony for a year and a half after; and, after that lapse of time, it was not to be expected that he would know anything of the charge, or the grounds on which it was made. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin had remarked that the matter was afterwards brought before the Council by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Windeyer, who did everything in their power to prosecute Mr. Manning; and on referring to Mr. Martin's speech he found that he (Mr. Martin) charged him (the Attorney General) with opposing the report which was brought up, "recommending that the necessary steps should be taken in the matter," until the House was counted out. It was true there was a committee appointed, of which Mr. Lowe was the chairman, and a report was brought before the Council for its adoption, recommending a memorial to the Queen, in order to get the British Government to pay the debts of the Registrar-General; but there was no suggestion of a prosecution of any kind. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And on referring to the reports contained in the newspapers of that time, he found that all he said was, that he joined with Mr. Lamb and other members in regretting that the evidence upon which the memorial was got up was not before the Council, remarking that no one knew anything about it but the members of the committee; that it was necessary in such cases members should be well acquainted with the matter brought before them, and that therefore it was important they should have before them the evidence on which the memorial was founded. (Hear, hear.) The House was then counted out. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The insinuation, therefore, that he winked at this gentleman's leaving the colony in order to avoid prosecution, that he opposed the "mild resolution" referred to or in any way endeavoured to stand in the path of justice, were base and unfounded in the most unqualified sense of the term. (Enthusiastic cheering.) As he remarked at the commencement of the ward meetings, he would repeat now, that any charges brought against him, particularly in connection with the administration of justice in the colony, he would answer satisfactorily. (Loud cheers.) It showed the inclination on behalf of his opponents to calumniate him when they brought charges against him quite unfounded in truth; it was evidence sufficient that if they could discover any charge which they could fix their finger upon, they would do so with avidity. (Loud cheers.) This, however, was the best proof that he had acted conscientiously. (Renewed cheering.) He could not be vain enough to suppose that in such a long career he had not been guilty of errors of judgment, for no man was infallible; but he did say this most fearlessly, that no man could put his finger upon any one act of his during the whole twenty-four years of his service in the colony which he could not readily answer for. (Loud applause.) Now, he would make a few observations in reference to this Mr. James Martin—(loud and continued groaning for Martin)—who had no occasion, either in Council or out of Council, to abuse him (the Attorney General); and not only to abuse him, but every man of fair fame in the colony. Who was he? He was the abuser-general of the colony. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Every man that presumed to differ from him in opinion he abused without any reason whatever. (Laughter.) He laid down the law with much more confidence than the Lord Chancellor of England would, a great deal. (A voice: "He finds a lot of mare's-nests, though," and laughter.) He spoke with as much flippancy about the character of every man in the colony—of the most honourable and upright men in the country—as though they were common pickpockets. This rendered it necessary for him on such an occasion, in his own defence, to ask who this Mr. James Martin was? (Voices, "No, Jemmy Quixote," and laughter.) One would suppose that he was the most spotless and immaculate character himself. (Roars of laughter.) Many would suppose that he bore the highest character when he trumped up such a charge against him (the Attorney-General), and characterised his conduct as a piece of "unblushing effrontery." He would ask the electors—the people of the colony, whether those words, "unblushing effrontery," were more applicable to himself or to Mr. Martin. (Loud cries of hear hear; "to blackguard Jemmy," &c.) He was reminded of a passage in the "Merchant of Venice," and he would say, "I thank, thee, Jew, for teaching me those words—'unblushing effrontery.'" Who is this Mr. Martin? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," "Give it to him, he richly deserves it," &c.) Was he not the man who was condemned by a committee of the Council for making a false declaration? (Loud cries of hear hear. "Yes he is." "He ought to have been sent to Cockatoo," &c., &c.) And was he not the same Mr. Martin that evaded prosecution merely on account of a defect in the law at the time? (Cries of he is the man, and groans.) Mr. Cowper and Mr. Lowe were both upon the committee to which he alluded, and so disgusted was Mr. Lowe at the state of the law in this particular—because it would not allow of the prosecution of a great a delinquent as he (Mr. Martin) was proved to be—that he immediately brought into the Council a bill to amend it, which was passed within three weeks or a month after the committee had convicted Mr. Martin of making a false declaration, tantamount to perjury. (Cheers; and groans for Mr. Martin.) But although the law was such that Mr. Martin could not be prosecuted for perjury, he would ask any man if they could absolve him from moral perjury? (Loud cries of "No, No.") No! he was branded with moral turpitude upon his forehead (loud cheers); and however forbearing himself (the Attorney-General) and others might have been towards him for something as a young man of talent and ability, when he so far forgot himself as to abuse every man of fair fame in the colony, it was right that those who were not acquainted with those matters should be made aware of them by those who knew the facts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) So far as he was personally concerned, he thoroughly despised the man who could be capable of violating a solemn declaration like that. (Loud and continued cheering.) He ought to have suffered the pains and penalties of perjury, and part of those pains and penalties were that no man who was found guilty of such an offence, is even admitted as a witness in a court of justice. (Hear, hear.) When, therefore, Mr. Martin sat in judgment upon the character of others, it did appear as great a monstrosity as though a man were brought from Cockatoo Island and placed in the judgment seat. (Laughter and cheers.) In his own defence he had alluded to this matter, although personally he thought no more of any abuse Mr. Martin might heap upon him, than for the snarling of a juvenile member of the canine species. (Loud laughter, cheers, and a voice: "How about the £60, and the Customs Duties on spirits?") He would now pass on to other topics. He had stated to the electors in the room below that one of the advantages of such meetings as this was, that opportunity was afforded of explaining to the electors any false charges made against him. (Hear, hear.) Indeed they were all so flimsy that they were hardly worth noticing but their very flimsiness showed the absence of foundation of any charge of a more serious nature. In a letter contained in the *Empire* a few days ago—(a paper which was the receptacle for all sorts of abuse against him)—signed "A Clerk," the grave charge was made against him of putting two of his own relations into office. (Loud laughter.) One would suppose on reading that letter that one of his (the Attorney-General's) own relations (who held the humble situation of landing-waiter at Watson's Bay) had lately come to the colony, and had been placed over the heads of his seniors. But the facts of the case were simply these: He got his situation in the time of Sir George Gipps, eleven years ago, and the salary he received then was the same as that which he received now. (Cheers.) Certainly, therefore, he did not think there was anything unreasonable in a person holding this office merely because he happened to be related to him (the Attorney General). So much for that charge. (Loud cheers.) Then another charge had been made, to the effect that a relative of his had been appointed a collector of customs at Albury. All he could say was he did not know of any existing relationship between them. (Laughter.) He did no more than vouch for the genuineness of the documents of high character that gentleman brought to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, from members of Parliament and influential persons, who would not give testimonials of such a nature to those who did not deserve them. (Cheers.) He was not aware that any other new charge had been brought against him or he would answer it. (Loud cheers.) In consequence of being obliged to strain his voice to make all hear he was getting hoarse, and would, therefore, now reserve himself to answer any questions that might be put to him by the electors. (Cheers.) He thanked the assembly most kindly for the patient hearing which had been afforded him. It was certainly most creditable to every one present; and he hoped the same good order and good feeling would be manifested by his friends until the end of the election. (Hear, hear.) They would then show a good example; and if by any possibility they should not command success, they would at any rate prove that they deserved it. (Loud cheers.) No question being asked, Mr. Plunkett took his seat amid enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. E. M'Encroe wished to say a few words in reference to an observation made by himself at a former meeting, which certainly had not been admitted if they had not been denied by Mr. Parkes, although they had been flatly denied on his behalf. He alluded to the subject of plumping. (Hear, hear.) He had referred the subject to a friend of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Richard Peek, who told him (Mr. M'Encroe) that he recollected the matter well, that there was not on Mr. Lowe's committee a greater advocate for "plumping" than Mr. Parkes, and that almost every man on that committee gave a "plumper." (Hear, hear.) The real state of the case, however, could easily be determined by reference to the voting papers preserved in the office of the Colonial Secretary. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the fraternization of Messrs. Parkes, Campbell, Cowper, and Dr. Lang and Company, he would mention one fact, connected with a former election, when Dr. Lang was first elected for Sydney. Mr. Campbell then went to Mr. Cowper for advice—and was advised by him in no way to assist Dr. Lang, but to give him every opposition, for he would be a disgrace to the city if elected, but Mr. Campbell on that occasion acted contrary to the wish of Mr. Cowper, and descended from the position of what was termed a high Churchman, two or three steps in the scale. (Cheers and loud cries of "Mr. Ross.") He would also mention another matter: it was Mr. Cowper who had put him in possession of more facts, and assisted him in making out the catalogue of crimes against Dr. Lang more than any other man in Sydney. (Laughter and cheers.) He only mentioned these matters to show the consistency of these men. (Cheers, and "we know all about their tricks.") He had great pleasure in reading the names of the working committee for Phillip Ward, which were received with loud cheers.

Mr. Ross, on presenting himself at the window of the hotel, was loudly applauded. He could assure those present that if he had consulted his own interest and convenience he should not have been at the meeting; but he felt so deeply interested in the present election that he had travelled forty miles in the last five hours, so that he might not be absent on so important an occasion as the present. (Loud cheers.) He had been looking after his own election—(cheers)—and he could assure the assembly that, though he had only been in the field something like four days, he had seen sufficient to induce him to hope for ultimate success. (Loud cheers.) He had read the speech of Mr. Parkes at one of the late meetings, and his conviction was, after perusing it, that if that gentleman was returned by the inhabitants of the city of Sydney as one of its representatives, the electors would everlastingly disgrace themselves. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the language made use of by that hon. member during the debate in reference to the City Commissioners' department reflected no credit, but rather disgrace upon the Council. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin, combined with Mr. Parkes, were the men that brought that disgrace upon it, and it would remain a blot upon the escutcheon of this young and noble country as long as it remained a colony, unless the citizens took care to return men as its representatives who would to some extent erase and exterminate it by their purity of character and nobleness of action. (Loud cheers.) The speeches of those honourable members who had inflicted so much disgrace upon the community had gone forth on the wings of the press throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world. (Cries of "Shame," and cheers.) In reference to the conduct of Mr. Parkes, he could say conscientiously he believed if he had the power he would be the greatest despot that ever lived. (Hear, hear, and cheers. "He was a fellow passenger of mine on the voyage." Laughter, &c.) It was remarked of him by an hon. and learned member in the House, perhaps second to none in New South Wales in point of ability—the Solicitor-General, that his great pleasure seemed to be to attempt to "drag to the ground every man he saw above him, and when he had him down to trample him in the dust." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He would ask what would be the condition of the colony of New South Wales, if we had a Dr. Lang for president (laughter), Mr. Parkes as prime minister (renewed laughter), and Mr. Hawksley of the *People's Advocate*, playing second fiddle! (Roars of laughter and cheers.) He had no hesitation in saying that within six months the colony would be one scene of discord, anarchy, and confusion. (Loud cheers, and "It would soon be worse than in the old convict times.") The electors of Sydney were responsible for the men returned. (Hear, hear.) It was their duty to send in the right men, who would soon take their proper places, for nothing could be more desirable than to have the right men located in the right places. (Cheers.) He would not have taken half the trouble he had done if he had not always felt satisfied as he did now, (setting aside his high character during twenty-five years hard service in the colony) that there was no man in the colony of New South Wales so fit and so competent in all respects to represent the City of Sydney in the New Parliament as Mr. J. H. Plunkett. (Loud cheers.) He would not detain the meeting much longer. (Cries of "Go on.") He was glad to see so large and respectable an assembly present, who had evidently come with a desire to listen. (Hear, hear.) In consequence of the smallness of the room it was found necessary to hold the meeting in the open air. It was no desire like that expressly got up for the occasion,—the meeting the other evening, when a few electors were placed in the street to catch the passers by, and congregate together the neighbourhood by its clamour. (Cheers and laughter.) At the least there were 1500 persons present, and the decorum which had prevailed was an evidence of the interest which every man present felt in the coming election. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that this was only the beginning of better days for New South Wales. (Cheers.) He hoped the people were sufficiently alive to their interests not to disgrace themselves by allowing men whom it was well known would form an oligarchy to ride roughshod over the necks of the people. (Loud cheers.) There was no mistake about this election, and if they did not succeed in returning Mr. Plunkett they ought to be for ever disfranchised. (Cheers.) He must be carried into the New Parliament. (Loud cheers.) As he had before remarked, his whole spirit was interested in the present election, and if the electors in favour of Mr. Plunkett acted up to their professions, he felt sure they would carry it. (Loud cheers.) Theirs would be the triumph—theirs the victory. (Loud cheers.) Having seconded the resolution for the adoption of the committee, Mr. Ross thanked the assembly for its patience, and sat down amid loud and continued cheering.

It was then announced that Mr. Plunkett would address the electors on Friday evening next, at the Hand of Friendship, Woolloomooloo, at 8 o'clock. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and made a few remarks to the meeting. Three cheers were given for Mr. Plunkett, three for Mr. Ross, and three for the working committee, &c., and the assembly dispersed about half-past nine o'clock.

Dr. Duigan in Phillip Ward.—A meeting of electors favourable to the election of Dr. Duigan as one of the representatives of the city, was held yesterday evening, at the Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street. Between two and three hundred persons assembled. On motion of Mr. W. Baker, the chair was taken by Mr. Barnes, who opened the proceedings. Mr. Cregan moved the first resolution, to the effect "That Dr. Thomas Russell Duigan was a fit and proper person to represent the city of Sydney in the New Parliament." Mr. Morrison seconded the resolution. He said that if the electors returned Dr. Duigan they would have no cause to regret their choice. He (the Doctor) did a large amount of good, inasmuch as he attended patients whom more aristocratic physicians would not visit, and was prepared to attend to every call, whether he was likely to be paid for his visits or not. The candidate before them had the further merit of standing by himself, which in his (the speaker's) opinion was a very good recommendation; for nothing could be more improper than a number of men nominating three or four candidates, and telling the citizens they must return them and no others. He denied the right of any body of men to tell the citizens that those they put forward must be their representatives. The resolution having been put from the chair, was carried almost unanimously, only two hands being held up in the negative. Dr. Duigan, who was received with cheering, then came forward and addressed the meeting. He commenced by saying that one of his chief recommendations to the votes of the citizens lay, he thought, in the fact that, as a physician, he enjoyed the best opportunities for knowing all the petty tyrannies under which the citizens laboured, and in seeking a seat in the Council, one of his chief objects was to put down these tyrannies. Nomineeism—whether as regarded members of the Legislature or magistrates, he would oppose; railways and tramways he would encourage, and he would restore Sydney to its proper rank of a city by re-establishing the corporation; vote by ballot he was favourable to. He then proceeded to "dissect the quadruple alliance," commenting on the career of each of the four coalitionist candidates, and showing how much better he was qualified to do the work of legislation than either, or all together. He would do what Mr. Parkes had failed to do, by redressing the grievances which the citizens were subject to under the Police Act. He commented on the fact that neither of the city members had raised a voice against the bill to prevent the adulteration of drinks, which so much affected publicans. Mr. Nichols was the only member who opposed the measure, and although he did not much admire that gentleman generally, in this instance he would not refrain from "giving the devil his due." Mr. Campbell, he said, had no qualifications as a legislator which were not possessed by hundreds of others in a greater degree; Mr. Cowper would in all probability accept place as he had done before, if elected; and Mr. Wilshire had told the electors that he did not want their votes, and admitted that he was not competent for the duties of a member of the Parliament. (An elector asked the candidate whether, if he were called to visit a patient, when he was going to the Council, he would attend to his duties as a member, or to his duties as a medical man.) To which he replied that he would have a friend or two to attend his patients while he was in the Council. In answer to a second question, the candidate said that he was an advocate for civil and religious liberty in the fullest sense. A resolution appointing a ward committee was moved by Mr. Cullen, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried unanimously. Mr. Brown, who was understood to be from Bendigo, in an able and humorous speech, denounced coalitions generally, and characterised that now in existence as the greatest piece of impudence which he had met with in the colony. In conclusion, he told the members of the committee that they must work hard if they wished to return Dr. Duigan. A vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed, the meeting which was characterised by a large amount of good humour, and some enthusiasm, separated.

The Representation of the City of Sydney.—A meeting of the electors of Sydney took place last evening at the Crown Inn, at which the claims of Messrs. Campbell, Parkes, Cowper, and Wilshire, were advocated. Mr. James Martin proposed the four candidates, and spoke for upwards of an hour in abuse of Mr. Plunkett, but said very little in favour of the coalition candidates. Messrs. Cowper, Parkes, and Wilshire then addressed the meeting, which comprised about 200 persons, when, after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up. We shall report the meeting more fully to-morrow.

A meeting of the electors of Parramatta, convened by advertisement, took place on Wednesday evening, in the Court House, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the election of Mr. James Byrnes, as one of the representatives of Parramatta. The attendance was very numerous, but we regret to say the noise and confusion which ensued prevents us from giving anything like an intelligent report of the proceedings.

On the motion of Mr. Whiting, Mr. Thorne, a gentleman from Goulburn, but an elector of Parramatta, took the chair amidst a volley of cheers, groans, and hisses, which lasted for several minutes. He three or four times attempted to explain the object for which the meeting had been called, but was eventually compelled to resume his seat, after having made a few remarks to the effect that they were met to secure the election of Mr. Byrnes; that he (Mr. Thorne) was an elector of Parramatta, and consequently entitled to take part in the proceedings, although he had no desire whatever to occupy the chair.

Here the noise and confusion increased to such an extent, that it was found impossible for nearly ten minutes to proceed with the business.

Mr. Bett attempted frequently to make himself heard, but was received in each instance with a perfect storm of groans and hisses, mingled with cheers and loud cries of "Sit down you old fool," "go on old un," "hit him in the belly with a candlestick," "we want no Germans," "push him over the bench," "what about Fitz Roy and the earls?" "put him out," &c. The uproar was frequently interrupted by the friends of the respective candidates giving three cheers for their favourites, according as there was anything said for or against them. There were also frequent cries for Mr. Byrnes, who, however, did not attend. Mr. Bett still persevered, reminding the meeting the fate of the election would not depend upon their conduct, than which was anything but a credit to them. He had no desire to exercise an improper influence over their votes; all that he requested them to do was to listen patiently, and decide according to the dictates of their own consciences. The resolution which he had to move was as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is of the utmost importance for the best interests of the town of Parramatta, and for the preservation of its independence, to secure the return of James Byrnes, Esq., as one of the representatives in the New Parliament for this borough." He believed that Mr. Byrnes was a gentleman on whom they could depend, and although they might differ from him in trifles, they would find him in all important matters a truly faithful and efficient representative. The more immediate reason why he (Mr. Bett) took upon himself to move his resolution, was the fact that he had been instrumental to some extent in dissuading Mr. Byrnes from offering himself as a candidate at the outset, in consequence of Mr. Parker having been previously brought into the field. He was one of those who admired Mr. Parker's abilities as a legislator, and no one was more glad than him to welcome his candidature, but subsequently when that gentleman avowed his political principles, he saw at once the necessity of electing some person with Mr. Oakes, whose views were more in accordance with those of the constituency. Mr. Bett here animadverted in particular on Mr. Parker's opinions with reference to the nominee Upper House, pointing out that whilst, Mr. P. condemned the principle in the abstract, he approved of its practice, and even went so far as to say that the best feature in the new Constitution was that which rejected responsible government, inasmuch as the colony was not ripe for that form of government.

The uproar and confusion at length became so great that Mr. Bett was obliged to resume his seat without concluding his remarks.

Mr. Whiting, who was received in a similar manner, seconded the motion with a few remarks complimentary to Mr. Byrnes.

The uproar still continuing, both Mr. Oakes and Mr. Pye essayed to address the meeting, but failed to get anything like a *hearing*, and the chairman was eventually compelled to put the resolution without further observation. On a show of hands being taken, the chairman declared the resolution to be carried, though from the noise and uproar which prevailed, it would be scarcely safe to say whether the meeting really understood the question as it was put.

Mr. Bett then moved that Messrs. Paytor, Whiting, Webb, Bett, Purchase, John Taylor, J. Gregg, and Patrick Hayes be a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, with power to add to their number.

Mr. Paytor seconded the motion, which was put and carried, whereupon the meeting separated as it began, in noise and confusion.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday, the adjourned monthly and special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of electing a member; of resuming the discussion of the report upon the Insolvent Laws; of taking into consideration a motion, of which notice was given, with reference to the formation of a nautical school; and of transacting such special and other business the consideration of which was necessarily postponed at the previous meeting.

In the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Captain Towns, and the vice-chairman, Mr. J. L. Montefiore, Mr. T. C. Breillat presided.

Mr. Richard Jones, formerly proprietor of the *Maitland Mercury*, was proposed by Mr. T. C. Breillat, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Smith, and unanimously elected a member of the Chamber.

Mr. T. W. Smith, as chairman of the select committee on the Insolvent Laws, resumed the discussion upon the Report. He reminded the meeting that, on Thursday last, clauses from 1 to 18 had been disposed of, and he now moved the adoption of clause 19, as follows:—"Your committee consider that, in voting, a bare majority of creditors in number and value should have power to bind the minority, but that the minority should have the power of appeal to the full court sitting in its insolvency jurisdiction; the resolution not to be carried into effect until the decision of the court be pronounced." In moving this clause, Mr. Smith said its object was to give to numbers their equal influence with value which too often prevailed in cases of insolvency. Supposing that four creditors met, one of whose claims amounted to £900, and the claims of the three others to £75 each, it was clear that, if value alone were to rule in the other, the claims of the smaller creditors would be swamped. He, therefore, proposed to throw out the larger creditor whilst the general affairs of the estate were under discussion.

Mr. C. P. Pritchard seconded the motion.

Mr. Bett objected to the principle of a bare majority of creditors binding the minority. He considered that the power to bind should only be extended to two-thirds of the creditors in number and value.

Mr. E. C. Weekes suggested the difficulty of getting together at any meeting two-thirds of the creditors.

Mr. Hirst was strongly in favour of the two-thirds principle. If the votes of a bare majority were to bind the minority of creditors, nothing would be more easy than for a few friendly creditors to pack a meeting, and an insolvent could readily manage to make this packing arrangement tell to his own advantage.

Mr. Bett then moved, as an amendment, that all the words in the clause after the word "minority" in the third line be struck out, and that the first three lines be amended as follows:—"Your committee consider that, in voting, a majority of two-thirds of creditors in number and value, who have proved in the estate, should have power to bind the minority."

Mr. Saunders seconded the amendment, which, after some few remarks, was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. W. Smith moved the adoption of the 20th clause:—"Further, that no creditor should be allowed to vote, either personally or by proxy, in any matter in which he, as an individual, has a beneficial or direct interest such as the prosecution of a suit against him, or the acceptance of an offer made by him for any or all of the assets of the estate. Also, that no person holding a proxy for a creditor should be allowed to vote on behalf of that creditor in a matter in which he, the party holding such proxy, has a direct or beneficial interest." With reference to the principle sought to be carried out in this clause, Mr. Smith said that the necessity of its enforcement had been impressed upon his mind by some proceedings which had taken place in the Insolvent Court lately in a case in which his firm was interested. One creditor, whose debt exceeded those of all the rest, made an offer to purchase the assets of the estate. This was objected to, and upon its being put to the vote, the person in question voted for his own offer. It did, however, happen that numbers prevailed, and his offer was rejected. At the next meeting this creditor was represented by proxy by an attorney, who it was alleged had in his possession a bill belonging to the estate, and which he refused to give up. It was moved that legal proceedings be taken against him for the recovery of the bill, when he, who only held proxies for others, actually, on the strength of them, voted against the motion for legal proceedings being taken against himself.

Mr. Bett seconded the motion.

Mr. E. C. Weekes said, that as the previous clause required number and value in forming a majority of two-thirds, the value of a claim of a creditor who stood in the position assumed by the clause might be required to make up the two-thirds; yet if this clause were passed, his claim would be suspended as well as his vote. Thus to shut a claim out of consideration would be contrary to law.

Mr. T. W. Smith admitted that the object of the clause was, that both vote and claim should stand by until the matter in which it alleged the creditor had a beneficial or direct interest, was determined.

Mr. Hirst: If then one large creditor was under such circumstances shut out, the estate would be left to be managed by all the smaller ones. In the very case cited by Mr. Smith, it was shown that, notwithstanding the preponderance in value of his claim, this unfair attempt to purchase the assets fell to the ground, because numbers prevailed over the value. It would be manifestly unjust to exclude a creditor from a vote because of the magnitude of his claim, and he would therefore move, as an amendment, that clause 20 be struck out.

Mr. Weekes seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bett thought that the principle embodied in the clause. A creditor having a direct interest in one particular question was to be precluded from voting upon it; but he was not to be debarred from voting in general cases. In cases where he was himself directly concerned, it was clear that he would vote for his own interest, without the slightest consideration for the claims of the other creditors, and therefore his vote ought to be excluded.

Mr. T. W. Smith reminded the meeting that it was the practice of the Legislative Council when private bills, such as those of joint-stock companies, &c., were under consideration, to exclude the votes of any members who had shares or were otherwise interested therein.

Mr. E. C. Weekes contended that there was no analogy in the two cases.

Mr. Alexander Campbell called attention to the highly important point of voting by proxy, which, in one of its phases, was the subject of the clause before the meeting. If at a meeting all, or almost all, the creditors were present in person, their votes would in all probability be right. But, whilst the present system of proxy prevails, it was clear that the legitimate business of a meeting would be swamped by a few friends of the creditor who might have succeeded in obtaining proxies to the extent of four-fifths of the claims on the estate. Meetings as now constituted were mere mockeries and farces. In 99 out of 100 cases, there were but few personal attendances, and the whole business was decided by proxy. There was no opposition to the insolvent's certificate; the assets, whether small or large, were swallowed up by the official assignee; and all these glaring evils for a mercantile community were ascribed to the inertness of the generality of creditors. He would, in the hope of checking the present mischievous system of proxies; and of inducing creditors to see in person that insolvent estates were properly managed, move the following amendment:—"That creditors who have proved on the estate shall be allowed to vote at all meetings of creditors by proxy, if not personally present at such meetings, provided however, that all such proxies shall set forth the nature of the question or questions, matters or things, in respect of which the vote is to be given, and the party granting such proxy shall not delegate any discretion to the creditor holding it in exercising such vote; but shall distinctly state on the face of his proxy the precise way in which his votes are to be given on the questions to be decided at such meetings." If this principle were adopted, a person holding a special proxy knows that he is only authorised to do a special act. The experience of the last 15 years shewed how essentially necessary it was to adopt some means of inducing creditors to attend the meetings of an estate through all its stages. At the first meeting there might be a good attendance; at the second, a tolerable one; but the third and any subsequent ones, the business was to a few parties directly concerned in winding it up in a way to suit their own interests.

Mr. Bett said that, even if this principle of a special proxy were passed into law, which he very much doubted, a creditor could always evade it by furnishing his representative with a power of attorney.

Mr. Moses, jun., seconded the amendment. He quite agreed with the amendment. He knew a case where it was desirable to appoint a trade assignee, and a gentleman was accordingly proposed. But an attorney, employed by friendly creditors, by a manœuvre contrived to get the meeting postponed; and at the next one the proposed appointment was negatived by proxies procured in the interim. And all this obvious malpractice had been pursued, because the insolvent disliked the party proposed as assignee.

Mr. A. Campbell could cite several similar cases, where the gravest injustice had been done by the use, or rather abuse, of proxies.

Mr. E. C. Weekes, whilst he admitted their abuse in some instances, thought that all present would allow it was inexpedient and improper to legislate in respect to a literary case. Now in cases of distribution of estates, no one but the official assignee knew what was to be proposed; and therefore no one could even guess what course the business of the meeting might take. In such a case, what obvious injustice to confine an absentee creditor to the entrusting a "special" proxy to a friend in whose judgment he had every reliance, and with whose votes he would be satisfied in respect to all questions that might be raised. Again, as to these special proxies. When it was notorious that the majority of creditors would not take the trouble to walk up King-street to prove a debt, was it to be supposed that the few who reluctantly did, would, at the various meetings, take the trouble to sit down and draw up a long special proxy, instructing their representatives in minute and technical terms, as to what particular business they were to confine the use of their proxies!

Mr. T. W. Smith said, that in the case of the attorney that he had before alluded to, the proxies which he held were given to him solely for the purpose of voting in regard to the disposal of the insolvent's furniture, and yet, as he had already stated, he used them in voting against the having recourse to legal proceedings against himself.

Mr. S. D. Gordon: Supposing that creditors living at a distance—say Bathurst or Maitland, were desirous that the matters in an insolvent's estate should be carefully sifted; how could they avail themselves of the services of their Sydney agents if they could only arm them with special proxies? In this respect alone the proposed amendment was highly objectionable.

Mr. A. Campbell: The clause might be modified, both as regarded country creditors and those who were absent from sickness. The main object of this amendment was to induce people to perform their own duties, in place of getting others to perform them.

It was here suggested that it would be desirable to move the amendment as clause 20, and the clause which now stood as that number should be afterwards moved as clause 21.

The Chairman, in putting the question, said that he regarded the principle as one which would render the holder of a special proxy a mere automaton; in fact, a dog might as well be sent to carry such a document to the Commissioner.

Mr. Parkes, before the question was put, would remark that the principle of voting by proxy was in strict accordance with justice. On an examination of the question it would be seen that the policy of voting by proxy consisted in this; that it enabled a party to exercise the judgment of some one else more capable of coming to a wise decision than he might be himself. For example: suppose the case of an insolvent was laid open to A and B, and they found a difficulty in deciding how to act, they at once consulted C, having faith in his judgment, and leave the matter to him. He was opposed to the amendment, as he conceived if they passed it they would have in place of a legitimate principle a most arbitrary instrument, which would bind those present at insolvent meetings to their own experience; and instructions would be in many instances sent of a definite character which it would be absurd for the proxy to carry out. And proxies would find their judgments overridden by the arbitrary and unalterable determination or instructions of some person who had not the light of a personal examination to guide them in coming to a conclusion.

After a few observations from the chairman, Mr. Campbell withdrew the amendment, and it was understood that at the next meeting the discussion of the report would be resumed at the 20th clause.

At the suggestion of Captain Williamson, the Secretary of the Chamber read the following resolution, of which notice of motion had been given at the last meeting with reference to the raising of a sum of money for the establishment of a nautical school:—"That this Chamber highly approves of the establishment of a nautical school in accordance with the recommendation of the Legislative Council, and considers it to be extremely desirable that the institution should be formed without delay. The Legislature having voted the sum of £200 for the purchase and outfit of a suitable hulk, and an annual grant of £1000 towards the defrayment of expenses, on condition that an equal sum be raised yearly by private subscription, the Chamber recommends that a public meeting be convened to take into consideration the best means of raising the required sum."

Mr. Parkes said that he would be glad if Mr. Smith would now move the adoption of the resolution, so as to enable him to state the reasons which had induced him to bring the subject of a nautical school before the notice of the Legislative Council at the late session of that body.

Mr. Smith accordingly moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Parkes then rose, and said that a considerable degree of interest had been manifested upon the subject of a nautical school at the time that the question was first brought under the notice of the Chamber of Commerce. It was his belief, however, that hitherto a misunderstanding was abroad with reference to the principle upon which the school was contemplated to be established—a misunderstanding that was shared even by that Chamber, and, to some extent, by the Legislative Council. As far as he had been able to watch the course of public opinion, he was convinced that a great interest was felt in the subject. It had, however, been regarded altogether as an eleemosynary institution, which had not been contemplated by him. His primary idea for the establishment of a nautical school in Sydney was different from that view of the case. For some years past he had had an opportunity of watching the irregularity and inconvenience arising to merchants and all persons connected with the shipping interest in the port, and he had at the same time noticed that there was a large number of young persons growing up in the city who would eventually take to a sea faring life for a means of support, but in such an irregular, undisciplined, and unconnected manner, that they would never become good seamen or good citizens. Seeing, therefore, that among the rising youths of the city there was a disposition to take to the sea, as a means of livelihood, and that on the other hand persons whose fortunes were embarked in commerce upon sea were subject to enormous losses and impediments, it had occurred to him that if an institution of the kind referred to was established, where the youths of the city would be educated and instructed in marine affairs, they would have in a couple years a nucleus of Australian seamen that would do away with the great inconvenience and losses arising from the want of such a useful body. They would have an establishment for the supervision and education of seamen, by means of which they would be able to convert a stream of human life at present growing up in idleness into an element of extreme usefulness. Such an establishment would supply men capable of keeping up the extreme lines of civilisation which connect and bind together the remotest parts of the world. He had endeavoured to impress this view of the case upon the attention of the Legislature, and he thought he had succeeded with the select committee that was formed to take the subject into consideration. A number of gentlemen had been examined before the committee, all more or less qualified to give an opinion upon the matter, and they all concurred in the desirability of such an institution. The report of the select committee he believed was on the table of the Chamber, to which was appended the list of the witnesses examined, and which list comprised the names of men of most extensive experience in all matters connected with the marine interests of the community. These gentlemen all concurred in admitting the great benefit that would in a short time accrue to the country by the establishment of such a school. The Legislative Council adopted the recommendation of the Committee, based upon the evidence that had been taken, without a division. His Excellency, however, took no notice of the address sent to him from the Council, recommending, in the usual manner, the subject to his consideration. The Council, on its next assembling, re-affirmed the vote of the previous session, and again requested the assent of his Excellency to the proposition that had been agreed to unanimously in two different sessions. The result of the last vote was, that his Excellency immediately placed upon the supplementary estimates the necessary sum. The motion adopted by the Council suggested that a sum of £2000 should be granted for the purchase of a ship's hull, and £1000 for the maintenance of the school for a year, on condition that the citizens would subscribe an additional £1000 for the like purpose. The money voted for the purchase of the hull was unconditional, and that sum was at any time available, and he believed it was amply sufficient for the purpose. All that was now necessary to be done to bring into existence a school to educate and instruct two or three hundred youths to be assigned and apprenticed to the sea, was to raise £1000. If a hull of the proper description was purchased and moored in some convenient place in the harbour, and placed under the care of trustees having a thorough interest in the matter, and having practical experience to enable them to carry out the object of such an institution, and if they succeeded in getting proper masters to impart a necessary amount of elementary instruction, combined with the duties of seamanship, they would have performed almost all that was necessary. When the institution was known to be in working order, and that the boys therein were growing up and receiving such care and instruction as would convert them into a body of Australian seamen, the Chamber should take steps for making a forcible appeal to the truly benevolent citizens of Sydney, and he was convinced that there would be no lack of funds. Then they would have a school, and living witnesses of the success which would so far have attended their efforts, and their appeal would be promptly answered. Suppose the hull was moored in Farm Cove, or the adjoining cove, it would become an object of attention to the people continually going up and down the harbour, or sauntering along the shores of the bay, and the object of the school would thus become with many a topic of conversation. The boys, too, would be seen by the citizens, when on Sabbath days they would be marched to some place of worship, and their appearance would excite discussion, and no doubt in a very short time the whole community would take a deep interest in the success of the institution. If such were the case it would be easy to foresee the result. They would have a body of young seamen reared and educated in their midst, who would eventually ship together, and thus hail from the same port. In all parts of the world the name of Australian seamen would become as respectable and eminent in their profession as British seamen. Those men would become wedded to the port, and they would regard it as their own, and instead of being subjected to endless trouble and endless expense as at present, shipping operations would be conducted with as much ease, regularity, and comfort, as any other business in the country. This was not an idle or fanciful dream of his, for a similar result was seen in America. There seamen were wedded to the place from whence they hailed, and to which they anxiously hoped to return; there they eventually married, settled down, and reared families, and identified themselves with the place; where they learned their profession, and where, by means of their savings at sea, they purchased freeholds, and ended their peaceful lives. It was simply to impress upon the Chamber that the primary idea of the school was not that it should be considered as a charitable institution, though practically it would be infinitely one of the most useful charitable institutions ever established. He would again impress upon the Chamber the necessity in a maritime community such as was in the port of Sydney, of establishing a nautical school, and he hoped he had succeeded in explaining the real nature of the proposed institution beyond the possibility of further mistake.

Captain Williamson did not know before whether the proposed institution was to be a day school or an hospital. He had read the evidence on which the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council had been based; and he should say, that he differed from the opinions expressed by some of the gentlemen that had been examined on the subject. He was anxious to state his views to the Chamber before they took any active part in the matter, for he thought it would not succeed. He would, however, move the adjournment till (to-morrow) this day.

The Chamber then adjourned till three o'clock this day.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The Customs' Returns from the outports of the colony having been received, we are now enabled to present the total amount of Imports and Exports of New South Wales, for the year 1855.

In our issue of the 9th instant, we published a list of our chief items of import, with their officially declared value. The following is a recapitulation of the whole of the importation:—

From the United Kingdom	£2,711,317
,, New Zealand	178,131
,, Other British Colonies	3[illegible]0,391
,, South Sea Islands	53,834
,, Fisheries	30,78[illegible]
,, United States	29[illegible],[illegible]43
,, Foreign States	1,098,518
	£4,668,519

Our Exports during the same period, were as follows:—

To the United Kingdom	£1,485,242
,, New Zealand	[illegible],546
,, Other British Colonies	957,49[illegible]
,, South Sea Islands	26,373
,, Fisheries	1,499
,, United States	8,758
,, Foreign States	57,671
	£2,869,580

Of these exports, the value of those which were the produce or manufacture of New South Wales, was £1,995,300; of other British Colonies, £47,020; of the United Kingdom, £600,180; and of Foreign States, £227,080.

The balance against the colony during the past year, was £1,798,939.

The decrease in the amount of imports of 1855 on those of 1854, was £1,312,544; of exports, £1,180,546.

It must be, however, observed, that whilst our export of gold, according to the Customs' Returns, was scarcely, in 1855, one-tenth of the value declared in 1852 (the year after the gold discovery, as we have already had occasion to observe); this decrease is ascribable, in a great measure, to the large amount of gold coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint;—yet, another reason for the decrease in the Customs' Returns in respect to this important item is to be found, which is this:—There is no provision in our Customs' Regulation Laws to compel passengers having parcels of gold dust *in their own possession* to give an account of their quantities or value, however large they may be. According to the 35th section of the Customs' Act, 9 Vic., No. 15, the master of every ship or vessel, bound from the colony, is obliged to come before the Collector or other proper officer, and answer all such questions concerning the ship, *cargo*, &c., as shall be demanded of him. But the framers of this Act, which was passed in 1845, did not, of course, contemplate the possibility of Australian gold dust of more than the value of a ship's ordinary cargo of wool, or other colonial produce being taken away in a passenger's trunk, without any power on the part of the Customs to demand its quantity. Now, it is well known, that since the first discoveries of our gold fields, in cases where parcels of gold have been taken to England by the passengers themselves, in but very few instances indeed, have they made the quantities known to the Customs. The consequence has been, that the real quantities of the produce of our gold fields, which has reached the United Kingdom since 1851, can scarcely be guessed at; and inasmuch as, during the last two years, very many persons known to have had large quantities in their possession, sailed for England and other places, the decrease in the officially declared value of our gold exports may, as we have observed above, be easily accounted for.

The following is the officially declared value of the chief items of export:—

Apparel	£16,691
Beer and ale	44,863
Bran	17,542
Butter and cheese	21,253
Candles, tallow	27,5[illegible]
,, sperm	8,839
Coals and coke	53,893
Coffee and chocolate	15,473
Cordage and rope	24,213
Cottons	73,465
Drugs and medicines	11,567
Flour and bread	119,411
Gold	209,250
Grain—	
Wheat	15,625
Maize	16,095
Barley	6,602
Oats	19,387
Rice	21,482
Hardware and ironmongery	35,561
Iron and steel	23,695
Boots and shoes	24,387
Linens	64,248
Horses	48,048
Horned cattle	18,59[illegible]
Sheep	8,465
Soap	2[illegible],4[illegible]2
Cocoanut oil	10,6[illegible]4
Oilmen's stores	20,668
Salt beef	25,412
Hides	25,105
Spirits—	
Brandy	23,116
Rum	12,281
Gin	21,818
Whisky	7,544
Perfumed	844
Liqueurs	873
Tallow	123,355
Tea	47,855
Timber	61,808
Wool	1,078,017
Woollens (Colonial tweed)	10,122

We, on Saturday last, published a return of the value of our exports of gold, wool, and tallow, from 1851 to 1855 inclusive. We now present a full return of the value of the whole of our imports and exports during the same period.

	Imports.	Exports.
1851	£1,563,931	£1,796,912
1852	1,900,436	4,604,034
1853	6,342,397	4,[illegible]
1854	5,981,063	4,050,180
1855	4,668,519	2,869,580

In another column will be found Messrs. Thomas Southey and Son's London Wool Circular, dated November 19th, and which gives the result of the third series of sales of colonial wool of the season, commencing on the 18th October and concluding on the above day. The circular also contains the Prices Current of the season.

This afternoon the adjourned monthly and special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange Rooms for the purpose of electing a member, of resuming the discussion of the report of the select committee upon the Insolvent Laws, of considering the subject of the formation of a Nautical School, and other general business.

Mr. Breillat, in the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman, presided.

Mr. Richard Jones, formerly of the *Maitland Mercury*, was unanimously elected a member of the Chamber.

The resumed debate on the report was opened by Mr. T. W. Smith, and after considerable discussion it was adjourned until to-morrow (this day) at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Parkes brought forward the question as to the formation of a Nautical School, and this also was adjourned until the same time. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

An extensive trade sale of general merchandise was commenced to-day by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld. The result of the sale, both as regarded the attendance of buyers and the prices realised, was, in every respect, satisfactory.

We have New York journals to the 20th November, being forty days later than our previous dates. From the *New York Herald* we take the following:

The dry goods business is over for the season. Very few country merchants are in the city. Goods generally are cheaper than in October, and stocks are as light as usual at this season of the year. The cloth houses, in a few instances, are making considerable sales for manufacturing purposes. A large clothing trade, at the West particularly, is anticipated the coming spring. Some of the leading French and German importers have commenced receiving goods for the next season's business. They go mostly into the bonded warehouse, as no demand is anticipated before January. A few sales of China goods are reported, and a great advance is expected by many, in consequence of the present political troubles in that country. The stock on hand of crape shawls and India silks is small. An extraordinary importation of printed lawns, of English and Scotch manufacture, we are reliably informed, will flood the market the coming spring. Prospects for the next season's business, otherwise than a stringent money market, were never more flattering. Brown sheetings and shirtings (standard) are quoted, 7½ and 7¾; brown drills, 13½ cents; bleached ditto, 8 cents and blue, 9¼ cents. Cotton [illegible] very firm. Blankets and flannels neglected. Prints range from 6 to [illegible] cents. Osnaburgs, 8 to 12 cents; denims and cottonades, 1[illegible] to 12½ cents. Cloths, cassimeres, and sattinets dull.

The Bank statement for last week is favourable. I annex a comparison of the leading items:

	Loans and discounts. Dollars.	Specie. Dollars.	Circulation. Dollars.	Deposits. Dollars.
November 10 ...	92,454,290	10,35[illegible],326	8,068,608	75,762,403
November 17 ...	92,329,92[illegible]	11,302,9[illegible]7	7,921,379	75,335,341
Decrease ...	124,370		147,0[illegible]9	4[illegible]9,[illegible]47
Increase ...		417,391		

The American brig What Cheer arrived to-day from San Francisco. Her cargo is 9618 sacks and 324 half-sacks of flour, 100 barrels of bread, 26 cases and 8 boxes of tobacco, 15 bales of hops, and various cases of sundries. Her date is to the 17th December.

From the *San Francisco Daily Herald* of the 16th of that month we take the following:—

We have never seen a day more completely destitute of commercial activity, whether in jobbing or sales from first hands, than has proved the case with our mercantile friends on Front, California, and Battery streets to-day. Between the fact of its being the last day of the week, the arrival of the steamer, and showery, little or no disposition has been shown towards the making up of any trade whatever, and neither in flour or grain, staple goods, or merchandise of any description, are we cognizant of any transactions of the slightest importance. Our advices by the mail steamer are very full and interesting. In regard to monetary and commercial matters in New York, we refer to the full and comprehensive letter of our correspondent, published on the first page. The clearances for the fortnight hitherward from New York had been four in number, viz. Ocean Express, Golden Racer, Anglo-Saxon, and Brewster. In New York nine vessels had been laid on for this port, viz., ships Mary Whitridge, Sultan, Reporter, Adelaide, Fair Wind, Ocean House, Tornado, Golden City, and Jersey. In regard to freights, the New York *Shipping List* says, "To California the offerings are light, and, with a large supply of tonnage on the berth, rates are not sustained. With the exception of the Star of the Union, which is closing at 50 cents, the vessels up are getting 40 to 45 cents." At Boston, the clearances for San Francisco were those of the Southern Cross and Corinne, while on the berth a like number of vessels had been placed, consisting of ships Elizabeth Kimball, Daring, and barque Hollander. In Philadelphia, the ship Isaac Jeanes was advertised to sail on the 20th of November.

We quote the following, in relation to rates of insurance on dust, from the commercial columns of the *New York Tribune*.

Our dates from Valparaiso are up to the [illegible]. We refer our readers for quotations of flour, grain, beans, &c., to our latest foreign markets. *El Mercurio* in the course of some remarks reviewing the market, states that:—

"We are happy to be able to commence our review by pointing out the activity that prevailed in our market during the closing fortnight. The arrival of the new assortments, expected since by merchants from Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Santiago, and the North and South of this Republic, has called for an extensive movement in cotton, thread, woollen, silk, and other articles contained in our list. The two vessels arrived since our last from New York and Baltimore, have brought but few articles in the line of dry goods, so that a general scarcity is perceivable in all those branches."

The following official statement relative to the amount of guano shipped from Peru during the month of October, we clip from the Panama *Star*.

To England, 21,930 tons; to United States, 550 tons; to France, 1343 tons; to Mauritius, 2731 tons; to Spain, 1271 tons; to Central America, 389 tons; total, 28,271 tons register—in 42 vessels.

From the San Francisco City Trade Report of the above date we take the following:—

Flour.—There has been no trade to-day, and the record of transactions shows a total absence of any demand—whether for jobbing or speculative purposes. Sales sum up only 776 sacks for domestic, in lots, and some transactions in Gallego and Gallego, entirely too insignificant to report. 250 quarter sacks Golden Gate sold at 19 dollars 51 cents; 150 ditto Clinton Mills, at 10 dollars; 275 ditto domestic, in two lots, at 8 dollars 50 cents.

Meal and Bran.—20 one-eighth sacks California fresh ground corn meal sold at 5 cents; 2600 lb. buckwheat meal, at 9 cents; and 2500 lb. ditto ditto, at 10 cents; 250 sacks bran sold at 32 dollars per ton.

Wheat.—An exceedingly light demand for milling and an aggregate of sales totally insignificant in amount have characterized the day. Sales of only 11 5 sacks, in six different parcels:—350 sacks choice milling, at 100 ditto ditto, at 3¼ cents; 300 ditto at 3 cents; 175 ditto inferior at 2¾ cents; 150 ditto ditto at 3¼ cents; and 150 ditto very inferior at 2½ cents.

Barley.—Trade has proved utterly stagnant throughout the day; the inquiry has been light and no disposition shown by holders to enter the market. The only transactions that have come to our ears have been effected late last evening, and not before reported. We hear of sales of 800 sacks and 530 ditto sold at 1¾ cents; and 300 ditto, in four lots, at 2¼ to 2½ cents.

Oats.—The request has been of very small demand, merely to city wants, outside of which we note no special stir or activity. Sales of merely 855 sacks, in four lots—500 sacks sold on private terms; 200 ditto at 2 dollars 55 cents; 100 ditto at 3½ cents, and 51 ditto choice at 2½ cents.

Potatoes.—Sales of only 735 sacks, in five lots—350 sacks, 110 ditto, 125 ditto, and 70 ditto, sold at 2½ cents; and 150 ditto sold at 3¼ cents.

THE BARLEY MOW MEETING.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In the *Empire* of this morning I observe a letter, commenting on the report which appeared in your journal, of the meeting in favour of the "Coalition," established by the representation of the city of Sydney, and held at the Barley Mow Inn on Tuesday last. The letter was signed a Country [illegible], and certainly he must be a very verdant rustic indeed [illegible] the statements he makes will be received as gospel by the Sydney public. I suppose the quadruple alliance [illegible] the supporters to see with a quadruple power of vision, and has distorted the "Country Looker-on's" eyes to that extent that he saw four thousands of heads where there were in reality only one, or else I fear that he is very rustical, must have otherwise qualified himself for seeing more than double. This latter supposition seems to me the more rational and the more probable, as it would account for the excellent influence which must have overcome our friend's "Rus" [illegible] when he could not see the forest of hands held up by the men at Mr. Plunkett.

Whether there is more of Russian [illegible] exercised in your office or that of the *Empire* I dare say some of your reporters are well fitted to judge, and from certain observations I heard made at the meeting, I dare say they know in which the most "double" system of pay is established. On this point, however, your reporter, with great good taste, refrained from saying anything in mediation certainly but ill repaid by the insertion in the *Empire* of a letter which the editor must on his own personal knowledge have known to be false.

If our "Rus in Urbe" had been present at the meeting held in Parramatta-street last evening in favour of Mr. Plunkett—a meeting certainly much larger than that held at the Barley Mow—he would have seen that gentlemen his sympathies, and his supporters his service. At that meeting there was no division of opinion; there were no hands held up against Mr. Plunkett, and we augur from it that at the poll there will be few votes that will not be recorded in his favour.

Wishing our rustic juvenile a safe return to "his cottage near a wood," and to his anxious mamma,

I am, Sir,

A CITIZEN.

Macquarie Ward.—The electoral list of Macquarie Ward was yesterday under revision by Mr. Dowling and Major Lockyer. A larger proportion of claimants came forward to substantiate their claim than was the case with any ward hitherto revised. Several claimants on the salary qualification were rejected, on the ground that they were not under yearly but weekly engagements. The revision will be concluded on Monday afternoon.

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MAURITIUS AND JAVA SUGAR.—
100 bags bright Mauritius counter sugar, ex F. Fisher.
200 ditto No. 20 white crown refined sugar
88 250 ditto rich yellow counter sugar.
For SALE on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers, for cash only. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George street.

TURKEY OPIUM.
Canary seed, (just landed,) 6d. per lb., or in small kegs of 100 lbs. each, at 5d.
Hard's farinaceous food, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Nelson's, Swinburne's, and Glass' gelatine
ELLIOTT, late Penny, 107, George-street, near Bridge-street.

AMERICAN STOVES, at the Stores of A. SPARK. All sizes, of the most approved pattern. 306, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

A. SPARK, Wholesale Tinplateworker, opposite the Royal Hotel, George street.—Lists of current prices forwarded to country storekeepers.

SLATES! Slates!—Best Bangor Slates remarkably cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

15,000 BANGOR SLATES, very much reduced in price. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

700 DOORS and Glazed Sashes, Laths and Battens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

70,000 LATHS and Pickets, Weatherboards, &c., cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

WANT AND TEMPEST have on hand,—
Cart hames, felling axes
Shingling hatchets, T hinges
Locks, tacks, nails of all descriptions
Horse hobble chains
Bullock hobble chains
Horse-shoes, hollow-ware
Saws of all descriptions
Bullock bells, sheep bells
Pocket and table cutlery
Tinned iron wash basins
Ditto milk dishes
Ditto fryingpans
Japanned cruet frames
Claw hatchets, wedge axes
Felling axes, picks and handles
Cross-cut saws and handles
Pit saws, files, &c.
Wove wire dish covers
And a general assortment of ironmongery suitable for country stores, &c.
At their Stores, Pitt-street North, opposite Queen's place.

VALENTINES, new designs; rich, chaste, very handsome, very elegant, and very cheap, at MOFFITT'S.

ALTERATIONS of HOUSES done by L. SACLIER, 264, George street.

PLASTERING WORK.—Every kind done with plaster of Paris, which is much superior in quality to the colonial plaster, at the lowest price. 264, George-street.

PLASTER of PARIS.—Large Depot, at L. SACLIER'S, 264, George-street.

PARKES' DETERGENT WASHING PASTE.—An article that can be guaranteed to facilitate the labours of the laundress, and not to injure the finest fabrics. Useful also for cleaning paint, metal, &c., and rendering hard water soft. On SALE at W. READING'S, 160, George-street. A Girl wanted, to make herself generally useful.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

EX CADUCEUS.—FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—
50 tons Liverpool salt
50 ditto pitch
50 ditto Stockholm tar
90 quarter-casks pale sherry.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.
Counting House, 213, George-street.

TIMBER, TIMBER, BOXES, &c., &c.—Reduction in prices from this date at the Australian Steam Saw Mills. JAMES COOK. February 6th, 1856.

40,000 FEET of Hand-sawn Cedar, well seasoned, and cut in all required sizes, selling off at a reduction. M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT and CO.'S Vinegar, in quarter-casks, in quantities to suit purchasers. NOTT and EDWARDS, wholesale stores, 427, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

AMERICAN BUCKETS, three hoop, on SALE. NOTT and EDWARDS, 109 and 427, George-street.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American deals and flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, scantling, slating battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for all building purposes. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Pitt-street North, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Iron Gutter and Ridge Capping, all Patterns. Manufacturer, J. PARTRIDGE, 131, Bathurst-street.

POWDER, FF, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. cans. LANE and CO., 37, Lower George-street.

ON SALE, Yorkshire Flag Stones of superior quality. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

TO BUILDERS and Cabinet Makers.—For SALE, in consequence of Removing, at 113, Clarence-street, nearly opposite Barrack-street, a quantity of hand-sawn cedar boards, inch and 1¼ inch, in lots to suit purchasers, at from 4½d. to 6d. per foot, depth up to 25 inches.

A RARE CHANCE.—The Panbula Tannery, Twofold Bay, to be LET, or SOLD, on easy terms. Apply, by letter, to the proprietor, J. J. GREALY.

IRON BEDSTEADS, with Palliasses, Mattrasses, Bolsters, and Pillows, now selling at and under cost, at DEAN'S Furniture House, Market-street.

TOBACCO.—For SALE by CRAWLEY and SMITH, 396, George-street.
Barrett
Eagle
Shellard
Kerr
C.H.S.
Wellington
J & L
And other brands.

AMERICAN STOVE Warehouse, all sizes, and best makes. F. R. ROBINSON'S, 329, George-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a good six-roomed House, with detached kitchen, built of stone, and well finished. Situation all that can be desired. Apply to Mr. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

GLASS SHADES.—Just opened, a case of these elegant additions to the drawing-room, so requisite for the protection of wax flowers, fruit, statuettes, &c., &c., from dust and flies, at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores a few parcels of Burden's superior brand of first and second class pale sherries, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves. Specially selected for this market, and which they are disposed to offer at a shade under current rates, in order to close the shipments. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, sole agents and retail of most chemists throughout the colony. MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

DEAN'S FURNITURE SALE still continues. Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Tables, &c. Mark the address—DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Sydney.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!—Country Storekeepers, and others, are informed that the undersigned are now receiving into their Stores a large shipment of Earthenware, exactly suited to the present wants of the market, which they are prepared to sell at reasonable terms.
Assorted crates, each one containing breakfast, dinner, and chamber ware
Crates cups and saucers
Crates willow plates, in 3 sizes
Crates willow dishes and bakers
Crates dipped and printed bowls
Crates toilet sets
Crates chambers, &c., &c., &c.
Any description of earthenware properly packed and forwarded immediately on receipt of orders. NOTT and EDWARDS, Iron and Earthenware Stores, 427, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stores and Fittings
Bass and Barclay's Ale and Porter
Irish Pork, &c., &c.
Ex Phoenix, at Botts' Wharf.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at Botts' Wharf, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The emigrant stores and fittings of the Phoenix
100 dozen bottled ale and porter
10 casks prime pork, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Eleme Raisins
Rock Salt
To Grocers and Storekeepers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons rock salt, in barrels
25 boxes eleme raisins.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Oilmen's Stores.
A large assortment, of the most approved brands, now landing.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, consisting of
Quart and pint pickles
Salad oil
Castor ditto
1 lb. and ½ lb. mustards
Pint and half-pint sauces
Table vinegar
Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies
French capers and olives
Preserved salmon
Yarmouth bloaters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Liverpool Salt.
Ex John Bunyan.
Damaged by Rust.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
50 tons (more or less) coarse Liverpool salt
Terms, cash.

CROWN LAND SALE.—At eleven o'clock of WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of MARCH, the following Town Lots will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Lot.	Place.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.			Upset Price.
No.	Town Lots.	N.	No.	A.	R.	P.	Acre.
1	Woolloomooloo, parish of Alexandria	24	...	0	0	6½	£5
2	Same place	25	...	0	0	6½	5
3	Same place	26	...	0	0	7	5
4	Same place	27	...	0	0	7	5
5	Same place	28	...	0	0	7	5
6	Same place	29	...	0	0	7	5
7	Same place	30	...	0	0	7	5
8	Same place	31	...	0	0	7	5
9	Same place	32		0	0	7	5
10	Same place	33	...	0	0	7	5
11	Longbottom, parish of Concord	1	7	0	1	21	8
12	Same place	2	7	0	1	16	8
13	Same place	3	7	0	1	14	8
14	Same place	4	7	0	1	24	8
15	Same place	5	7	0	1	24	8
16	Same place	6	7	0	1	24	8
17	Same place	7	7	0	1	24	8
18	Same place	8	7	0	1	24	8
19	Same place	9	7	0	1	24	8
20	Same place	10	7	0	1	24	8
21	Same place	1	8	0	2	35	8
22	Same place	2	8	0	2	26	8
23	Same place	3	8	0	2	17	8
24	Same place	4	8	0	2	8	8
25	Same place	5	8	0	2	0	8
26	Same place	6	8	0	2	0	8
27	Same place	7	8	0	2	0	8
28	Same place	8	8	0	2	0	8
29	Same place	9	8	0	2	0	8
30	Same place	10	8	0	2	0	8
31	Same place	11	8	0	2	0	8
32	Same place	12	8	0	2	0	8
33	Same place	13	8	0	2	0	8
34	Same place	14	8	0	2	0	8
35	Same place	15	8	0	2	0	8
36	Same place	16	8	0	2	0	8
37	Same place	17	8	0	2	0	8
38	Same place	18	8	0	2	0	8
39	Same place	19	8	0	2	0	8
40	Same place	20	8	0	2	0	8

C. D. RIDDELL, Colonial Treasurer.

CROWN LANDS' SALE.—At 11 o'clock of THURSDAY, the 13th day of MARCH, the following Country Lots of Land will be offered for Sale by public auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Lot.	Place.	Portion.	Section.	Area.			Upset price.
No.	Country Lots.	No.	No.	A.	R.	P.	acre
1	At the Gymea Ground, parish of Sutherland	...	...	45	0	0	£1
2	Same place	...	...	47	2	0	1
3	Same place	...	...	67	2	20	1
4	Same place	...	...	67	2	16	1
5	Same place	...	...	62	3	11	1
6	Same place	...	...	62	0	35	1
7	Same place	...	...	61	0	0	1
8	Same place	...	...	64	0	9	1
9	Same place	...	...	61	2	0	1
10	Same place	...	...	46	0	0	1
11	Same place	...	...	50	0	0	1
12	Same place	...	...	66	2	9	1
13	Same place	...	...	66	2	0	1
14	Same place	...	...	64	2	0	1
15	Same place	...	...	61	3	33	1
16	Same place	...	...	57	0	30	1
17	Same place	...	...	57	0	35	1
18	Same place	...	...	56	2	0	1
19	On Salt Pan Creek, parish of St. George	3	...	43	0	0	1
20	Same place	4	...	41	0	0	1
21	Same place	5	...	40	0	0	1
22	Same place	7	...	113	0	0	1
23	Same place	12	...	81	0	0	1
24	Same place	14	...	116	0	0	1

C. D. RIDDELL, Colonial Treasurer.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of Maitland Horses
Ditto Hunter River horses
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses
A quantity of large carriage horses
Carriages, gigs, dog carts, spring carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Draft of Maitland Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from F. M. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of well-selected horses, just arrived from Maitland, consisting of carriage, gig, and saddle horses.

SATURDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
12 very superior young horses, just arrived from Shoalhaven. They are all broken in to saddle and harness, and will each be subject to a trial either in gig or carriage, or trial with a ton weight up Druitt-street, before payment.
Gigs, dogcarts, drays, omnibus, and harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Draft of First-rate Colts (broken).
From the Stud of James Roberts, Esq.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, 19th instant,
15 head of broken colts, got by the thorough-bred horses Sir Charles and Egremont.
To be seen at the Bazaar on Monday.

Thorough-bred Filly "Casselda."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 12 o'clock,
"Casselda," a brown filly, 3 years, of great muscular power, and very fast, and a good opportunity for any one wishing to have a good Ledger horse for next Homebush Meeting.
Pedigree, by Sir Hercules (sire of Cossack), out of Moonshine, own sister to Young Plover.

For SALE the two thoroughbred Race Horses STRANGER and WILLIAM DARGAN.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from S. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, February 19th, at 12 o'clock,
"Stranger," a black gelding, 5 years old, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, got by Priam out of a Gratis mare Priam by Mr. Smith's imported horse Emigrant.
Stranger won the Camden maiden plate of one hundred sovereigns in September, 1855, and is now entered for the Windsor maiden plate of one hundred and fifty sovereigns (£150), and the Homebush maiden of two hundred sovereigns.
Also, "William Dargan," a bay horse, stands upwards of 16 hands, 4 years old, bred by G. Wyndham, Esq., of the Hunter; got by Scratch out of Lucy, a favourite thorough-bred mare; Scratch by old Whisker.
Stranger stands at present the favourite for the maiden at Windsor and Homebush; and William Dargan for the Queen Plate, he being considered now the best three-mile horse on the turf. Both horses are now in first-rate order, and fit for the trainer.
They will be on view at the Bazaar on the Saturday previous to sale.

Important Sale of Horse Stock, Cattle, Pigs, Hay, &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Hayes to sell by auction, at his residence, Eastern Creek, Black Town Road, on WEDNESDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of horse stock
150 ditto fat cattle
40 milch cows
150 tons prime oaten hay
2 pure Durham bulls
Fat pigs, calves, &c.

Sale of Well-bred Horses,
At the Cattle Market,
On MONDAY, February 18th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on MONDAY next, February 18th, at 11 o'clock,
50 head of well-selected horses, consisting of good upstanding colts, fit for gig or carriage. Also well-bred mares and fillies. They are in good condition, and well worth the attention of purchasers requiring first-rate stock. The above are all unbroken.
Terms at sale.

To Gentlemen of the Turf and Breeders of Horse Stock.
FOR SALE.
The Thorough-bred Horse "NUTWITH."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. John Lackey, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, February 19th, at 12 o'clock,
"Nutwith," a rich bay, 4 years old, bred by Thomas Icely, Esq., and own brother to the celebrated horse Cossack.
Pedigree—By Sir Hercules, out of Flora M'Ivor; Sir Hercules by Cap-a-Pie.
The Auctioneers beg to call special attention to the sale of the above horse; and at the same time to remind the racing community that Nutwith is still a maiden horse; he is in good condition, and fit to be put in training for the Windsor Maiden Plate, and Homebush, &c.
To be seen at the Bazaar on Friday next.

Large Carriage Cases.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several very large carriage cases.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney,
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock,
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., have received instructions from Messrs. Aspinwall and Chalder to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
1 case containing 20 plain flap saddles
1 ditto containing 20 allover hogskin full shafted ditto
Also a lot of single and double rein bridles, horse clothing, &c., all of which are positively for unreserved sale.

Imported Durham Cow and Calf.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, ex Caduceus,
An exceedingly choice short-horn roan Durham Cow, three years old, selected by her present owner from one of the best breeding establishments in the West of England. She is now in full milk, and has a magnificent bull calf at her side, which will be sold in a separate lot.
Now on view.

SATURDAY'S USUAL SALE.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
A number of capital horses, comprising well-bred hacks, town cobs, gig and carriage horses, draught ditto.
Also Stanhope and cab phaetons
Cart, drays
Harness, saddlery, &c.

Young Horses.
At the Cattle Market Yards.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ten strong useful young horses and mares, just arrived from Burrowa River. They have all been ridden; some have been in harness; are all in capital condition, and extremely well suited for the Melbourne and New Zealand markets.

Preliminary Notice.
50 Very Superior Colts.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by David Bell, Esq., Retreat, Liverpool, to announce that they will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY, 13th March,
50 very superior colts, suited for first-class hackneys; coaching, gig, and carriage horses.
☞ These are really a very superior lot, selected from the noted studs of Geo. M'Leay, Esq., and the Messrs. Rouse.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Imported Cart Stallion.

MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, March 8th, at 12 o'clock,
YOUNG WONDER, a splendid roan cart stallion, just imported per Caduceus. He is rising four years old, is seventeen hands high, with immense bone and power, and promises to be the largest cart stallion yet imported.
Young Wonder was bred in Suffolk, and was purchased by his owner, at a heavy cost, from one of the largest cart horse establishments in that county. He was foaled May 29th, 1852, has been worked in harness, and was considered to be (when leaving England) the most promising colt ever shipped.
To studmasters this is an excellent opportunity to possess not only a very first-class, but a young horse, selected with great judgment from a large establishment in Suffolk, long noted for the best cart horses in all England.
To prevent any misconception, the auctioneers are instructed to state distinctly that there will be no reserve.

Now being landed.
Ex Catherine Adamson,
James Booth,
Joshua.
Important and Unreserved Sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Goods.
Jewellery, Watches, Platedware, Carpenters' Tools, Saws, Spades, &c., now landing.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 15, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
30 packages of the undermentioned goods, expressly selected for this market, comprising
Spades, 1 to 6
Tool chests
Fenders and fire irons
Counter scales and weights
Chisels and gouges
Steel snuffers and gothic japanned trays
Balance handle knives and forks, mahogany cases
Japanned bread trays
Plated braces, 24 steel bits
Stag-handle carving knives and forks
Ditto steels
5-inch turnscrews
6-inch ditto
Gimlets
Albata and plate salt spoons
Silver-mounted table candlesticks
Silver-mounted cruets, 4 to 7 bottles
Silver-mounted liquor stands, cut bottles
Ditto revolving cruets
Ditto ditto egg frames
Superior electro-plated pickle frames
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto chased ditto
Ditto toast racks
Superior 26-inch best steel hand saws
Ditto 24-inch ditto
Ditto 22-inch ditto
Ditto 20-inch ditto
Ditto 18-inch ditto
Ditto 16-inch ditto
Ditto 14-inch ditto
Ditto 12-inch ditto
Ditto 18-inch to 8-inch ditto
Ditto best keyhole saws
Ditto 26-inch to 12-inch fine steel hand saws
Double head steel fireirons
Ditto cut head ditto
Ditto ditto fancy ditto
Patent steelyards
Lancashire table vyces
Patent hammers and pincers
Superior silver engine-turned double bottom lever watches
Ditto capital ditto
Ditto engine-turned ditto
Ditto spring console ditto
Ditto hunting ditto
Solid gold seal and garnet rings
Ditto pearl and turquoise ditto
Single and double barrel guns
Ditto ditto rifles, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Superior Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Sellers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 15th February, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
20 trunks superior boots and shoes, comprising—
Men's oxonian shoes
Ditto stout calf pumps
Ditto kip cossacks
Youths' and boys' ditto ditto
Ladies' double soled kid boots
Men's light calf wellingtons
Ditto stout ditto ditto
Girls' calf shoes, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Important Sale of Magnificent Iron Bedsteads.
Now being landed, ex Caduceus.
To Upholsterers, Parties Furnishing, Private Families, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
An invoice superb brass and iron bedsteads, the best ever imported, comprising
Patent solid iron child's cots, registered safety sides, brass vases and wood bowl castors, 4 feet x 2 feet
Patent solid iron half tester bedstead, low seat, registered safety sides, &c., &c., 5 feet x 3 feet
Ditto ditto, japanned blue, 4 feet x 2 feet
Patent swing cots, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
Four-post bedsteads, solid iron, dove tail joints and head-rail, patent sacking, valance, curtain rods, &c., &c., 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet
Four-post bedsteads japanned maple, patent dovetail joints, head rails, patent sacking, pillars and legs to taper, from 2½ inches diameter, valance, curtain rods, brass vases and castors, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto ditto
Japanned black, with gold scrolls on foot
Emerald green, ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 15th February.
Important Sale of 15 cases New Books, from the celebrated publisher Henry G. Bohn.
Now landed, Ex Varoon, from London, comprising
WORKS ON

Painting	Mining	Geography
Architecture	History	Antiquity
Botany	Surgery	Poetry
Railways	Chemistry	Theology, and
Geology	Mathematics	General Literature

By, among others, the following Authors:

De Quincey	Nicholson	Cowper
Lamartine	Pugin	Shakspeare
Layard	Newton	Coleridge
Burrows	Foster	Longfellow
Liebig	Bulwer	Pope
Listow	Taylor	Swift
Ledru Rollin	Martineau	Scott
Kitto	Smollett	Thomson
Michelet	Dryden	Byron
Catlin	Fielding	Goldsmith.
Marryatt	Milton	

☞ The whole for positive sale on the above day, by auction.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases of well selected standard, useful, and amusing works, including
Bohn's Standard Library, complete
Bohn's British Classics, complete
Ainsworth's Rookwood, Barbauld's Selection
Bohn's Scientific and Antiquarian Library
Barrington's Heraldry, Burrows' Travels in China
Voyage of Samarang, Book of Table Talk
Bohn's Cheap Series, complete
Boswell's Johnson, Wonderful Inventions
British Museum, British Essayists, British Poets
Brougham's Sketches and Dialogues, Bulwer's Leila
Pilgrim's Progress, Burke on Heraldry, Sir J. Reynolds on Painting
Campbell's Frederick the Great and Petrarch, Cary's Life and Works
Catlin's Indians, Cattermole's Civil War, Robin Hood
Drawing Room Dances, France and the French, Cibber's Apology
Constable, the Artist, Topography of Britain, History of Slavery
Burnett's Own Times, Bickentip's Works, Sinnet's Works
Wonderful Stories, Companions of Man
Scenery of London, Romance of the Peerage
Spas of England, Herring's Historical Works
Heretic, Howard's Spirit of Shakespeare, Scientific Dialogues
Knight's Old English Worthies, Kitto's Pictorial Sunday Books
Lamb's Tales, Treasure Trove, Londina Illustrated
Lover's Legends, Handy-Andy, Poor Jack, Pirate
Borneo, Musical Library, Plutarch's Lives
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, Simeon's Works
Tasso, Costume of the Clans
Montell's Wonders of Geology, Medals of Creation
Maxwell's Wellington, Irish Rebellion, Godfrey Matson
Nelson's Letters and Despatches, Shakespere's Works
Diary times Charles the 2nd, Longfellow's Works, Milton
Ossian, Pope, Scott's Poetical Works, Vathek
Sturm's Reflections, Thomson's Seasons, Moore's Works
Mullen's Pilgrim of Beauty, Arabian Antiquities
Illuminated Book of Needlework, Napoleon Gallery
Edinboro' Gazeteer, Phantasmagoria of Fun
Picture Bible, Picture of the French
Pugin's Ecclesiastical Ornaments
Pugin's Gothic Architecture
Pugin's Ornamental Gables
Pugin's Gothic Ornaments
Pugin's True Principles, with Apology
Robinson Crusoe, Robinson's Rural and Village Architecture
Robinson's Ornamental Villas and Farm Buildings
Coleridge's Works, Cowper and Dryden's Works
Heber and Hemans' Works, Barbauld's Works
Paradise Lost, Bourrienne's Napoleon
Byron's Works, Marryatt's Privateer and Settler
Marryatt's Masterman Ready and Mission
Domestic Cookery Books, Ladies' own Cookery Book
Traits and Trials, by L. E. L., Lives of Saints
Sortain's Sermons, Arensburg, Hildebrand
Thiers' French Revolution and Consulate
Thompson's Key to Bible, Uncle Tom
Vidocq's Memoirs of, Wide World, Treatise on Railroads
Warren Hasting's Chemical Analysis
Nicholson's Architecture and Operative Mechanic
Curiosities of Nature, Raumer's England and Italy
Rosse's Continental Tourists, Dictionary of Printing
Snell on Instinct and Reason, Spooner on Sheep
Randolph's Views of Christ's Ministry
White's Farriery, Painter's Manual
Wilberforce's Christianity, Planche's Costume
Moore's Practical Piety and Sacred Dramas
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Atlas
Antiquarian Classics, Attributes of God
Cutaneous Diseases, Bostock's Physiology
Burns on Midwifery, Catlon's Conchologist
Collis on Diseases, Cooper's Surgical Essays
Ellis on Insanity, Crudin's Concordance
Jenner's Life and Correspondence, Paley's Works
Sinclair's Code of Health, Claude's Folio of Beauties
Flaxman's Æschylus, Hesiod and Homer
Foster's Decision of Character and Popular Ignorance
Together with a very large and varied selection from the best authors, and of which the above is but an extract.
Catalogues will be ready for distribution in a few days, and can then be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Presentation Bibles
Pulpit Bibles
Hymn Books

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Pulpit Bibles, in morocco, with Notes, Illustrations, and Scotch Psalms
Presentation ditto, ditto, ditto
Polyglott, large size, notes, maps, &c.
Polyglott ditto, extra gilt, reference
School Bibles and Testaments
Congregational Hymn Books, in morocco and roan
Prayer Books, gilt clasps.
Terms at sale.

New Magazines.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
2 cases, consisting of
London Journal
Family Herald
Reynold's Miscellany
Illustrated London News, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Great Book Sale.
THIS DAY, Friday, 15th instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind buyers of good standard works, that they will sell THIS DAY, Friday, 15th instant, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock,
18 cases valuable books, ex Varoon and Catherine Adamson
☞ Catalogues at the Sale Rooms.

☞ Day of Sale, MONDAY, 18th instant.
Baltic Deals.
Remaining Portion of Cargo of Princessan Lovisa.
To Builders, Contractors, and the Trade.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co. to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining portion of Baltic timber, now landed ex Princessan Lovisa, from Stockholm, viz.:—
Baltic deals, measuring as under—
20—3 x 9
18—3 x 9
17—3 x 9
16—3 x 9
15—3 x 9
14—3 x 9
13—3 x 9
14—1½ x 9
14—1 x 8
10—3 x 10
☞ The trade are reminded that this shipment of timber has been as yet unsurpassed for quality. The whole being now landed can be inspected on the Circular Quay, and will be disposed of by auction on the day named, viz., MONDAY, 18th instant.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Sale, 19th instant.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Various invoices of seasonable drapery goods, including
Muslins
White shirts
Pure white Irish shirting
Worked sleeves
Worked habit shirts
Kid gloves
Thread and silk gloves
Collars and chemisettes
French artificial flowers
Table damasks
Prints
Gents' coats
Paris silk hats
Manila hats
Cloth caps
White and coloured lenos
Alpacas
Silk and satin parasols
Shirtings and greys
Reel cottons
Curtains
Neckties
Shell hats, black and drab
Cloths
Doeskins, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Booksellers and others.
New Books ex Catherine Adamson.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of saleable and popular Books, just landed, ex Catherine Adamson, including—
Hard Times for these Times
Past, Present, and Future. Death Flag
Philosophy of Apparitions. The World in a Man-of War.
Wild Sports in the Far West. The Dunmow Flitch
Scripture—Natural and History. Cinq Mars
Mysteries of Paris. Monte Christo. Robinson Crusoe
Crichton. Valentine M'Clutchey. Josephus
Jack Sheppard. Boswell's Johnson. Cooper's Novels
Ingoldsby's Legends. Lancashire Witches. Burns' Works
Paul Periwinkle. Leisure Hour. Spectator
Byron's Works. Old Saint Paul's
Book of Art. Literature of all Nations
Leeche's Pictures of Life and Character. Christian in Palestine
Book of Gems. Art Journal. Tales of the Sea. Smith's Works
Don Quixote. Pilgrim's Progress. Columbus
Tales and Stories of Irish Peasantry
Bibles
Church Services
Common Prayers
Voltaire's Dictionary. Russian Sketch Book. Vanity Fair
Rifle Rangers. Star Chamber. British Poets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
Superior Lot of Cheese.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A superior lot of cheese.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Butter Dealers and others.
40 Kegs Prime Butter.
At 10 o'clock, at the Stores, York-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their stores, York-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, sharp,
40 kegs prime Wollongong butter.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 15th February.
To Publicans and others.
Perrier's Champagne.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases Perrier's champagne (each 1 dozen).
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 15th February.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.
United Vineyard Co.'s Brandy
Marret's Brandy
Key brand Gin
Whisky, in quarter-casks
East India Rum, 22.6 o.p.
Key brand Gin
Sandemann's Sherry, in quarter-casks
Evans' Ale
Byass' Ale
Hysonskin Tea, in chests.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
5 hogsheads United Vineyard Co.'s brandy
5 ditto Marret's ditto
100 cases key brand gin
10 quarter-casks prime whisky
4 leaguers E. I. rum, 26 o.p.
10 quarter-casks Sandemann's sherry
60 cases Evans' ale, each 4 dozen
20 ditto Byass' ale, ditto
35 chests hysonskin tea
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 19th February.
To Furniture Brokers
Parties Furnishing, and others.
Extensive and Superior lot of Household Furniture.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Stores lately occupied by Messrs. S. and A. Meyer, Wynyard-lane, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the very superior household furniture, removed from the North Shore to the above stores for convenience of sale,
Comprising
Mahogany sideboards
Morocco-seated chairs
Easy chairs
What nots, China carved table
Fancy work table
Chess table
Mahogany saddle-back leather covered chairs
Large wardrobe
Washstands and services
Sofa matting
Dinner service
Deal kitchen table
Lot of matting, sofa
Hall lamp
Superior dining table
Large kitchen table and drawers
Cane-seated chairs
China, glass, earthenware
Engravings
Plated cruets, knives and forks, spoons
Butter churn
Fourpost and iron bedsteads
Eight-day clocks
Shower-bath, very superior
Carpets, fender, fire-irons
And various sundries.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above will be on view on MONDAY NEXT, by applying at the Stores, Wynyard-lane.

ORDER OF SALE, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Linseed oils, canvas, duck, rope, tents, hammocks, &c.
Half-past 11 o'clock,
Single and double barrel guns, ironmongery, axles, lead piping, pickaxes and handles, sheet lead, shovels, steel wedge axes, &c.
Half-past 12 o'clock,
Wines, spirits, ales, porter, in bottle and draught; cider, whisky, champagne, hock, Sauterne, &c.
Half-past 1 o'clock,
6 cases paper hangings, varnishes, &c.
Especial attention is directed to the important sale of general merchandize, which will be strictly adhered to the time above-mentioned.
Every lot will be sold without reserve, to close various shipments.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.
Friday, 15th February.

THIS DAY.
On account of whom it may concern.
25 Cases, each 4 dozen, Bridge's Porter
8 ditto, ditto, ditto Ale
8 ditto, ditto, Burton Ale
4 ditto, 8 dozen, pints, ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
BS in diamond,
25 cases, each 4 dozen, Bridge's Porter
8 ditto, ditto, ditto ale
8 ditto, ditto, Burton ale
4 ditto, 8 dozen, pints, ditto.
Terms at sale.

NET ANNUAL INCOME OF £260.
FOUR COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSES, each containing four rooms, with balcony and kitchen, well situated on the highest point of Surry Hills, fronting Denham-street, between Bourke and Crown streets; all substantially erected of stone, with slated roofs, new and well tenanted—water to each house, a small back yard, and entrance from the rear. The elevation of these houses insures them a most extensive and uninterrupted view of the city, the Glebe, Pyrmont, Balmain, Darling Harbour, and the whole county of Cumberland westward to the Blue Mountains.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell the above valuable houses, either together or separately, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at eleven o'clock precisely.
They comprise each—large parlour and bedroom on the ground floor, with good kitchen attached. On the first floor, balcony, sitting-room, with back bedroom, large yard, outhouses, &c., and are now leased to respectable tenants at 25s. per week each. They have frontages to Denham-street, between the two principal streets on Surry Hills—Crown and Bourke streets, and have back entrances from a lane. Having been recently erected, they are in excellent order, in every respect well worthy the attention of parties requiring a comfortable dwelling within a reasonable distance of the city.
A large plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal, at sale. Title good.

To Capitalists and Speculators.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable Farm on the Rocky Point Road, near Cook's River, containing about 300 acres of land, and, bounded by Gannon's Bush.
The proprietor has determined upon offering the estate in one lot of 300 acres, more or less, and therefore invites the attention of speculators, who may be disposed to sell again in small farms to the residents around, and others who are anxious to settle in this busy and improving part of the county. Other pursuits prevent the present owner from attending to such details as would be necessary to carry out the plan, although the remuneration would prove great, and the return immediate.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 15th February.
Highly Important Sale of General Merchandise.
To close Sundry Shipments.
Commencing at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, and continuing until the whole is cleared out; the instructions from the importers being for positive Unreserved Sale.
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions
Drugs
Hardware and Ironmongery
Paperhangings
Navy Canvas and Tents
Wines and Spirits
Tobacco and Cigars, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th February, at 11 o'clock, prompt, as per order of sale,
The following consignments, in order to close various shipments and accounts, which will be without reserve.

FRIDAY'S SALE.
Ex Pelham.
3 bales 27-inch tent duck
3 cases canvas tents, assorted sizes
1 bale hammocks
2 ditto navy canvas, Nos. 5 and 6
110 drums boiled linseed oil
40 ditto raw ditto
9 coils Europe rope, from 2 inch to 4 inch, 120 fathoms each
8 coils Europe rope, from 4½ inch to 7½ inch, each 60 fathoms
15 bolts boiled navy canvas
Ex Branscombe.
3 casks picks
1 ditto and 2 cases pick handles
Ex Euphrates.
36 casks lead pipe; sizes—½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch
1 case guns, double and single barrels
3 ditto Collinge's patent axles
1 patent spirit engine
Ex Palmyra.
136 bundles shovels
4 cases blue steel wedge axes
Ex Catherine Adamson.
25 tons sheet lead; sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lbs.
Ex Queen of the East.
6 cases paperhangings, assorted

WINES AND SPIRITS.
Ex Helen Baird.
7 hogsheads best Scotch whisky, 8 o.p.
7 quarter-casks ditto, ditto
200 cases superior sherry, each 2 dozen
Ex Content.
24 hogsheads B. P. rum, from 23 to 30 o.p.
12 hogsheads Truman's stout
14 ditto Martell's dark brandy (proof)
Ex Jane Leech.
25 cases superior B. P. rum
20 cases brandy
Ex Le Brune.
17 quarter-casks fine gold sherry wine
7 octaves ditto
3 hogsheads ditto pale ditto
4 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
10 octaves very superior ditto ditto
5 quarter-casks ditto gold ditto
Ex Challenger.
8 hogsheads dark brandy
350 cases Lowndes' old tom
200 ditto champagne, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom concerned.
Ex Prince of the Seas.
50 Cases Cider.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases, 4 dozen each, cider.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom concerned.
Ex John Bunyan.
35 Cases Marzetti's Cider.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
35 cases Marzetti's cider.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom concerned.
Bridge's Bottled Ale and Porter, in quarts
Burton Ale, in pints and quarts.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
BS in diamond—
25 cases, 4 dozen each, Bridge's porter, quarts
8 ditto, 4 ditto, ditto ale, ditto
8 ditto, 4 ditto, Burton ale, ditto
4 ditto, 8 ditto, ditto ditto, pints.
Terms, cash.

A very valuable Allotment.
NEWTOWN.
Duncan's Terrace, near the Toll-bar.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable allotment of land, situate near to the Newtown Toll-bar, and known as Lot 45 of Duncan's Terrace, having a frontage of 45 feet to Francis-street, with the large frontage of 66 feet to the Newtown Road.
This allotment is most desirably situated at the commencement of Newtown, and is only a few yards distant from the Sydney side of the Toll-gate.
This locality is rapidly rising into importance, past which omnibuses are running daily from the White Horse Tavern, George-street, to the inn long known as Gannon's.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

10,000 Feet Cut Cedar.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Mr. Jewell's Old Yard, opposite Mr. John Hill's residence, Riley-street, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
10,000 feet cut cedar, from ½ inch to 2 inch
The attention of the trade, and others interested in timber, is particularly directed to the above small parcel of timber, which will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 21st instant.
SURRY HILLS.
Handsome and Commodious FAMILY RESIDENCES, pleasantly situate in Botany-street, a short distance from the South Head Road, turning off directly opposite the Court House, commanding a most picturesque view of the waters of Port Jackson, Woolloomooloo Bay, and the surrounding neighbourhood.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell, at the City Mart, THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 11 o'clock, George-street,
The following excellent properties:—
Two handsome and substantial two-storied dwelling-houses, being Nos. 27 and 29, in Botany-street, near the corner of Short-street, which connects Bourke-street with Botany-street, nearly opposite the new Independent Chapel.
Each house contains six rooms and kitchen, with covered flagged passage to the latter, a well of good water, and a large enclosed yard. The ground is 85 feet deep by 41 feet 4 inches front. At the rear is a reserved road 16 feet wide. The buildings are substantially built of brick, on stone foundations; fronts cemented with Portland cement, and the roofs covered with slates.
The elevated position of these houses ensures a pleasant prospect and refreshing breeze, free from all dust, noise, or any annoyance whatever. The aspect is eastward, the buildings being well sheltered from the southward and westward.
Omnibuses to and from Paddington are continually passing within a few yards of the doors.
A plan, with elevation and sectional view, can be seen at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY.
28 Crates Earthenware, assorted
38 Crates Glassware.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
28 crates assorted earthenware
38 crates glassware,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY.
Charming Building Sites, Balmain.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several delightful building sites, situate at the elevated plot of ground facing the Glebe, opposite the property of Messrs. Hunt and R. T. Ford.
Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.

MONDAY, 18th.
Cargo of Prime Richmond River Cedar.
Ex Australasian League.
Important to Builders, Contractors, Cedar Dealers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Preddy's Wharf, bottom of Market-street, late Jacques' Wharf, on MONDAY next, 18th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
40,000 feet prime Richmond River cedar, now landing, ex Australasian League. Will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms at sale

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1499223

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office, established 1853—under the new rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Elstub.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

MR. JAMES GANNON is instructed to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
All the insolvent's household furniture, beds and bedding, and wearing apparel; together with a first-rate mare and truck, and tools of trade.
The sale will take place at the above hour adjoining the timber yard of Mr. Robert Morris, Newtown.
Terms, cash.
14th February, 1856.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
FRIDAY, 15th February.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sixty-four packages of boots and shoes, especially adapted to the wants of this market, and now landing in excellent condition, comprising
Men's watertight boots, tipped and bradded
Ditto high-backed bluchers
Ditto hob nailed ditto
Ditto stout diggers' boots
Ditto thigh boots
Ditto lace-ups, extra stout
Ditto strong walking shoes
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Women's cachmere boots, welts
Ditto cloth ditto ditto
Ditto ditto and cachmere E. S. boots
Ditto kid, ditto ditto
Ditto adelaide boots
Ditto patent slips
Ditto walking shoes
Ditto Swiss ditto
Ditto French kid ditto
Ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto Jenny Lind ditto
Ditto Victoria ditto
Girls' and maids' boots and shoes, a large assorment
Boys' and youths' boots and shoes, in every variety
Infants' boots and shoes. Also,
36 dozen kangaroo skins
1450 lb. calf skins
48 sides kip.
Terms at sale.

To Woollen Buyers, Tailors, and others.
Seasonable Supply of First-class Woollens, now landing, in excellent condition.
TUESDAY, 19th February.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 11 o'clock precisely without reserve,
Nineteen packages of broads, doeskins, &c.
Wool-dyed black broads
Superfine saxony ditto
Olive and brown ditto
Yarn-dyed ditto
Superfine blue ditto
Black doeskins
Superfine ditto, single milled
Ditto ditto, double ditto
Fancy doeskins
Check and stripe ditto
Satara ditto
Shepherd's plaid ditto
Elastic ditto
Oxford mixture ditto
Worsted cords
Bedford ditto
Hair line ditto
Eight-shaft ditto
Cashmere vestings
Cloth ditto
Terms at sale.

French Auction Rooms.
MONDAY, 18th February, 1856.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Arthuo, from Bordeaux, Datacq, master.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf, late Botts', on MONDAY next, 18th February, at 11 o'clock, sharp, MG over AF conjoined—
180 cases plaster of Paris.
Terms, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Great Unreserved Sale.
The largest and most important Sale of Drapery Goods ever offered to the trade of New South Wales.
To Warehousemen, Shippers, Speculators, Drapers, Outfitters, and the Trade generally.
692 Packages Drapery.
By order of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., at the Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co., Pitt-street.
On THURSDAY the 21st, and FRIDAY the 22nd instant, commencing each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received positive instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and CO., to offer for unreserved sale,
The whole of their recent importations, consisting of 692 packages drapery, and comprising almost every class of goods suited to the present as well as the approaching season.
Now that this class of goods is advancing in price, and the demand for the Port Phillip market daily increasing, a splendid opportunity offers to speculators and others, as the greater bulk of the goods will be put up in original packages.
The instructions of the importers to close the whole on the above days are peremptory, and Mr. Newton pledges himself that not a package shall remain unsold.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

To Grocers, Wine Merchants, Shippers, and others.
Salad Oil
Castor Oil
Raspberry Vinegar
Table ditto
Champion's ditto
Tartaric Acid
Colman's Blue
Split Peas
Soda Crystals,
From the celebrated houses of Hill and Ledger, Heaton and Co., and Wyatt and Co.

MR. RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at the Exchange Auction Mart, New Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases half-pint salad oil
20 ditto pint ditto
50 ditto quart ditto
30 ditto half-pint castor oil
40 ditto pint ditto
20 ditto quart ditto
25 ditto raspberry vinegar
100 ditto pint pickles
140 ditto bottled fruits
30 ditto jams and jellies
20 ditto Colman's No. 1 blue
20 ditto table vinegar
10 ditto fruit syrups
3 ditto culinary essences
10 ditto tartaric acid
20 casks carbonate soda
20 ditto split pease
6 cases preserved milk
10 ditto bloaters
40 casks Champion's vinegar
50 casks soda crystals
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
At 12 o'clock.
100 cases claret
3 hogsheads pale sherry
10 quarter-casks pale sherry
200 cases fine old port wine
20 ditto champagne
130 ditto London bottled sherry
80 ditto cyder
100 ditto old tom
400 ditto fine pale brandy
20 hogsheads B.P rum
10 cases cherry cordial
80 ditto Allsopp's ale
40 ditto Bowes' ditto
20 ditto Guinness' porter.
Terms at sale.

To Painters, Oil and Colour Men, Soda-water and Ginger-beer Manufacturers, Ironmongers, and others.
Paints and White Lead
Boiled and Raw Oil
Ewbank's Patent Nails
Hammered and Cut ditto
Soda, Lemonade, and Gingerbeer Powders.
FRIDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 15th February,
Sundry invoices of goods—
Paints, boiled and raw oils, &c., in great variety
Emerald, ultramarine, stone blue, and town glue
Red, brown, yellow, green, blue, and black, in tins of 28 lbs. each, and carefully packed in wood boxes, very convenient for carriage
100 kegs Ewbank's patent nails
20 ditto very superior 2 inch hurdle nails
5 ditto ditto 2½ ditto ditto
5 ditto best charcoal horse nails
10 tins hammered nails
White lead, &c., &c.
Together with a quantity of
Lemonade, soda, and ginger-beer powders, in tins and boxes
Terms at sale.

31 Bales Hay, ex Gemini.
On account of whomsoever concerned.
Circular Wharf, SATURDAY MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Frank, Brothers, and Gans, to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, on SATURDAY, 16th February, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Gemini—On account of whom it may concern.
31 bales of hay.
Terms, cash.

DAMAGED CIDER.
To Innkeepers, Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, 15th February,
100 cases, 1 dozen each, Marsetti's cider, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and other Buyers.
MONDAY, 18th February, at half-past 10.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street North, at half-past 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, 18th February,
117 trunks of seasonable and first-class boots and shoes, Messrs. Bostock's and other eminent manufacturers; a fine assortment of sizes, and a large proportion of Winter goods, viz.—
Gent's French calf wellingtons
Ditto patent dress ditto
Ditto ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto ditto calf, spring side alberts
Ditto best Balmoral boots
Ditto enamelled napoleon ditto
Ditto ditto button shoes
Ditto ditto lace ditto
Ditto best town made calf cossacks
Ditto ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto Sydney napoleon boots
Ditto grain ditto ditto
Ditto stout lace shoes
Ditto elastic side memel boots
Ditto best calf blucher ditto, H.B.
Ditto ditto shooting ditto
Ladies' best cachmere boots, channelled soles; pumps
Ditto patent calf spring side boots, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto adelaide ditto ditto
Ditto best spanish leather shoes
Ditto ditto kid slippers, B. B.
Ditto French prunella boots, capital assortment
Ditto best calf slippers, pumps
Ditto ditto enamelled seal ditto ditto
Ditto patent calf welts
Ditto cloth button boots, pumps and welts
Ditto best stuff pumps, elastic sandals, good sizes
Men's light calf blucher boots, H. B.
Ditto best watertights
Ditto ditto heavy laced boots
Ditto stout kip bluchers
Ditto ditto ditto hobnailed
Ditto ditto ditto sparables
Ditto light and heavy oxonian shoes
Ditto stout bluchers sprigged
Ditto ditto shoes, ditto and plain
Ditto enamelled thigh boots
Ditto ditto napoleons
Ladies' cloth boots, patent goloshed, capital sizes
Ditto ditto ditto, tipped and vamped
Youths' prince george boots
Ditto calf oxonians
Ditto ditto button boots, 10 to 13, 1 to 4
Ditto stout bluchers, sprigged and sparables
Ditto memel button boots, 1 to 4
Ditto stout kip lace boots, 1 to 4
Children's cachmere boots, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto, welts, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Ditto best cloth button boots, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Ditto patent strap shoes, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Ditto enamelled seal, sewed rounds, 2 to 5, 6 to 9
Ditto calf lace boots
Ditto cordovan boots, eyelets
Ditto patent calf French strap shoes.
Terms at sale.

"The Glebe."
FOURTEEN neat and Convenient COTTAGES in that fast-spreading and very healthy neighbourhood, Johnson-street, near Bay-street, Glebe.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 19th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at half-past 11 o'clock,
All those FOURTEEN COTTAGES, very substantially built of stone and brick, with slated roofs—eight contain two rooms, six four rooms, respectively. They form a short street or row, and are situated a little off Bay-street, in Johnson-street, Glebe.
They are all occupied by regular and good tenants.
Property of this kind is calculated to insure a regular tenancy, and being so contiguous to the UNIVERSITY, the RAILWAY STATION, and other attractions in immediate connection with this densely peopled and favourite locality, must ever prove a safe and profitable source for the employment of capital.
The OMNIBUS Stand is only five minutes' walk—whence they ply every quarter of an hour to all parts of the city.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

A favourable opportunity for any one commencing Business.
An Established Grocery Trade.
Stock, Fixtures, Goodwill, and Three Years' Unexpired Lease.
The whole for Unreserved Sale. In one of the best positions in the colony, known as Madden's Grocery Store, Haymarket.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Haymarket, known as Madden's Grocery Stores, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire stock-in-trade
Shop fixtures, fittings
Goodwill, and
Unexpired lease of the grocery stores, known as Madden's Haymarket.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Official Assignee, E. A. Mackechnie, Esq.
For Peremptory Sale.
In the Intestate Estate of Stephen Goodwin, deceased.
Barque Robert Syers.
The Remainder of the Wreck of the Barque Robert Syers, now lying in Darling Harbour.
N.B.—For Peremptory Sale, with all her moorings, and every other appurtenances, to be sold in one lot.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The wreck of the Robert Syers, barque, now lying in Darling Harbour, with all and every appurtenance, consisting of chain cables, tackles, copper, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Lucifer Matches.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
B in diamond C under 1-3.
Three cases of assorted matches.
Terms, cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
To Scientific and other Parties.
For Unreserved Sale for Cash.
Magic Lanthorns (in one case)
3½-inch condensers and dissolving apparatus
Views on covered slides
Chromotropes
Ditto, best mounted
And every possible appurtenance, &c., &c. Also,
A Suite of Archery, comprising every possible requisite for Male and Female.
☞ One of the most elegant studies in the world.
The above are well worthy the attention of scientific men, and being imported for a gentleman who is unfortunately deceased, it is to be hoped that those interested will attend the sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the executors to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The above choice assortment.
Terms, cash.

Newtown.
Hanson's Cottage, Pentonville.
Substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte—original cost £150
Rare Oil Paintings
Cut Glass, China, &c., &c.
First-class Mitch Cow, Poultry
Newfoundland Dog, Gig and Tandem Harness, &c. &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. W. Samuell, who is about retiring into the interior, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Newtown, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his very superior substantial household furniture, really choice oil paintings, splendid pianoforte by Challens and Hollis, imported to order at a cost of £150.
☞ This instrument is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in music; it is most powerful, and at the same time possesses unrivalled sweetness of tone, having extra metallic retaining plates, combined with every possible appurtenance. Also,
The furniture of three bedrooms, nursery, &c., &c.; and One A1 milch cow, from Sir Charles Fitz Roy's herd
Poultry, Newfoundland dog, harness
And a variety of sundries, which will appear in the catalogues now preparing, and deliverable two days prior to the sale on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash

Gold Watches.
A small Invoice of Genevas for Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small but choice assortment of open and hunting, and Geneva watches.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, E. A. Mackechnie, Esq.
For positive Sale.
In the Intestate Estate of Ellen Hurley, deceased.
Leasehold Property in Prince-street, nearly four years unexpired.
For positive Sale, the Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest in the above Premises, &c.
N.B.—Title may be seen at the Curator's Office, Supreme Court, between the hours of 10 and 4.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above valuable leasehold in the intestate estate of Hurley.
Terms, cash.

A Novelty, Archery, &c.
For unreserved Sale.
Every Requisite for Archery Shooting
Billiard Cues
Kent's Knife Cleaners
Magic Lanthorns, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Three cases, marked B F and Co., containing
Billiard cues
Every possible requisite for archery, including targets and arrows
Kent's patent knife-cleaners
Shower baths, and watering pots, spittoons
Three large magic lanthorns, with chromatropes, &c., &c., &c., and extra slides.
☞ The above are just landed, and well worth the attention of proprietors of tea gardens, scientific men, and others.
Terms, cash.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant Toned Cottage and Square Pianofortes
Magnificent and Most Powerful Organ
Rare Engravings
Platedware, Cutglass, China, &c., &c.
The Whole for Peremptory Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Charles Kemp, Esq., who is leaving Sydney by the La Hogue, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Macquarie-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that gentleman's truly substantial household furniture, namely,
HALL.—Comprising table, settee, chairs, clock, hat-stand, lamp, &c., &c., &c.
LIBRARY.—Comprising bookcase, cheffonier, table, covered in morocco leather, easychair, and other chairs, rare engravings, carpets, hearth rug, cabinet, stuffed birds, &c., &c., &c.
DINING ROOM.—Splendid telescope table, 21 feet, couch and chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, easy chairs, cartoons, pier glass, engravings, carpet and hearth rug, &c., &c., &c.
DRAWING ROOM.—Suites o furniture, ottomans, oval and occasional tables, loo tables, whatnot, choice engravings, easy chairs, square pianoforte, brilliant toned cottage pianoforte, full compass, nick-nacks, choice engravings, &c., &c., &c.
Also—
THE MAGNIFICENT AND POWERFUL ORGAN, well worthy the attention of the clergy, being admirably adapted for a church or chapel in consequence of its great power.
☞ This splendid instrument was imported by the owner, and cannot be surpassed for sweetness of tones and power of compass in the colony.
BEDROOMS.
Furniture of five, comprising, elegant carved mahogany four-post bedstead, iron beadsteads, single and double, marble-top washstands, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables and glasses, chairs, shower and other baths, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a large and varied quantity of platedware, cut glass, china, and every possible requisite for a gentleman's family.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Catalogues and cards to view the above, can be had on the Saturday prior to the sale, gratis, on application to the Auctioneer.

Preliminary Notice of Two Days' Extensive Sale of Imported Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Chimney and Pier Glasses, Spring-stuffed Mattress, Engravings, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at the large Store, Wynyard-street, adjoining his Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, February 18th, and TUESDAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of imported household furniture, consisting of
Drawing and dining room suites
Hair-seated sofas and chairs
Wardrobes, chests drawers
Sideboards and cheffoniers
Cane-seated chairs and sofas
Loo, card, and dining tables
Willow-seated shop and children's chairs
Enclosed mahogany washstands
Verandah and work tables
Fine-toned pianofortes, by Allison, Collard, and other makers
Large chimney and pier glasses
Spring-stuffed mattresses
Framed engravings, and various other articles of furniture, &c., as will be fully described in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

Splendid-toned New Patent Pianofortes, by Cocks and Co.
Large Organ, by Simpson, in Mahogany Case
Fine-toned Old Violins
Cornopeans, Guitars
Flutinas and Accordeons
Flutes, New Music, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the Importers to sell by auction, at the Stores adjoining his Auction Room, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,
Splendid-toned new patent pianofortes, by Cocks and Company.
Nos. 1 and 2.
Two new cottage pianofortes, in elegant zebra wood cases, 6¾ octaves, metalic plates, trussed legs, &c.
No. 3.
A new cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, metalic plate, &c., in elegant mahogany case.
Nos. 4 and 5.
Two new semi-cottage pianofortes, with metalic plates, &c., in handsome walnut wood cases
No. 6.
A new semi-cottage pianoforte, metallic plate, &c., in plain rosewood case
Large organ, by Simpson, in mahogany case, with six stops and five barrels, playing sixty tunes
Very superior-toned old violins
Cornopeans, by Pace, fitted in cases, with instruction books
Flutinas and accordeons, with instructors
Superior cocoa and boxwood flutes, in cases, with instruction books
Large and small musical boxes, playing national melodies
Rosewood spanish guitars, with machine heads and instruction books
Quantity new music, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Oilmen's Stores.
Soda Crystals, Acids, Oatmeal, Split Peas
Tartaric Acid, Carbonate Soda, Brandy, Cider
Perry, Sherry, Confectionary, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 20th, at 11 o'clock,
1046 cases Whybrow's, Hockins', and Wingrave's assorted pint pickles, in 2 and 3 dozen cases
168 casks soda crystals
12 cases, each 108lbs., sulphuric acid
4 ditto, each 84lbs., nitric acid
7 cases, each 112lbs., tartaric acid
39 cases, each 1 cwt., carbonate soda
33 barrels, each 200lbs., Scotch oatmeal
70 bags, each 3 bushels, split peas
9 bales, each 100lbs., cinnamon
153 cases, each 4 dozen, champagne cider
50 casks, each 3 dozen, ditto ditto
48 casks, each 3 dozen, perry
3 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks Arnaud's pale brandy
1 hogshead Martell's brandy
1 hogshead Otard's ditto
10 quarter-casks superior pale sherry
30 cases fine pale sherry, each 3 dozen
100 cases superior raspberry vinegar
78 cases fine hock
23 ditto haut sauterne
24 cases assorted confectionary
5 casks anniseed
2 ditto carraway seed, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Elegant Household Furniture
Fine-toned Rosewood Grand Pianoforte by Mott
Splendid Plated Ware and Silver Plate
Valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Old Masters
Richly-carved Oak Elizabethan Cabinet
Handsome China and Glass Ware
Statuary, Porcelain, Parian Marble, and other Ornaments
Carriages, Horses, Harness, and various other effects.
Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., &c., &c., being about to leave the colony, has instructed

MR. EDWARD SALAMON to sell by auction, at his residence, Tarmons, Darlinghurst, on FRIDAY, February 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
All the excellent household furniture, and other effects, as above, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements, and in catalogues about to be published.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days: Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

A Rare Opportunity for Parties with a Small Capital, in the Fishing Line.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on SATURDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
The fishing boat START, 28 feet long, 7 feet beam, 2 feet 9 inches deep, oars, sails, &c., complete
Also, a net, 100 fathoms, all complete, and ready for use.

Clearing-out Sale.
Clocks, Boots, Jewellery, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 trunks wellington and blucher boots
Gold and silver watches
Gold scarf pins, signet ring and other jewellery
American 8-day and 30-hour clocks
And sundries too numerous to enumerate.
Terms, cash.

Panel and Moulded Doors.
To Builders, Contractors, &c.
Without Reserve.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Wm. Brady, to sell by public auction, at his Stores, George-street, (three doors below the Herald Office), on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
70 panel doors, 6 feet 8 by 2 feet 8, 1½
88 moulded doors, 6 feet 8 by 2 feet 8, 1½
3 panel doors, 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 6, 1½
4 moulded doors, 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 6, 1½
16 moulded doors, 6 feet 10 by 2 feet 10, 1½
5 moulded doors, 6 feet 10 by 2 feet 10, 1½
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The above are without exception the most superior lot ever imported, therefore the auctioneers recommend them without any hesitation to the trade.

Clearance Sale of Ironmongery, Drapery, Groceries, and Sundries.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th February, at 11 o'clock,

Ironmongery	Drapery
Groceries	Provisions
Boots and shoes	Oil paintings
Furniture	Slops
French colouring	Curry combs
American brooms	Bungs, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Purses assorted
Cigar cases ditto.
Terms, cash.

Elegant, substantial, and useful Household Furniture
Oil Paintings, by some of the best artists; Engravings
Plated Ware
China and Glassware
Superior-toned Pianoforte, by one of the best makers
Kitchen Utensils
Cochin China Fowls, warranted pure breed
Milch Cow, &c., &c.
Also, a splendid Astronomical Telescope and Microscope.
At Balmain, on MOUDAY, the 18th February, at 11 o'clock.

RISHWORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from John Row, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Charles Cottage, Balmain, on MONDAY, the 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture, &c., &c., comprising every thing requisite for a complete establishment.
The DRAWING-ROOM contains elegant trafalgar-back rosewood chairs, hair-seated; mahogany sofa, hair-seated and stuffed; mahogany pianoforte, a brilliant tone, and by one of the best makers; mahogany loo table, with cover; elegant tantora wood cheffonier, with work table to match (two very beautiful pieces of furniture; mahogany sofa table; oil paintings, by some of the most renowned artists; engravings, very elegant skeleton clock (a splendid time keeper), in perfect order, with glass shade; chimney ornaments, elegant table ditto, Brussels carpet and rug, fender and fire-irons, &c., &c.
The DINING and BREAKFAST ROOMS contain telescope dining table (large size), mahogany sideboard, breakfast table, side ditto, cane-seated chairs, easy ditto, oilcloth matting, &c. Also,
An extensive and varied assortment of books, mahogany bookcase.
The BEDROOMS are complete with every requisite, comprising iron and wooden bedsteads, double and single mattresses (hair) and palliasses, stretchers, mahogany wardrobe, chests of drawers, dressing tables, washstands and services, elegant dressing glasses (marble tops), towel horses, chairs, collapsing bath, &c., &c.
PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASS WARE, &c., comprising cruets, spirit stands; dinner, tea, and coffee services; cutlery, decanters, wines, tumblers, &c.
The KITCHENS, SCULLERIES, &c., are replete with every requisite. Also
A splendid astronomical telescope, with stand complete, a very superior instrument
Microscope, perfect in every respect.
And immediately after the sale of furniture, &c.
Talbotype camera, with chemicals, &c., complete
A milch cow at present in full milk, and giving much more than ar ordinary quantity
Fifty pairs of Cochin China fowls, warranted pure bred, the breed having been imported direct by Mr. R., and never since been crossed, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ The auctioneers need scarcely say anything to recommend the above sale to the notice of furniture buyers, parties furnishing, fowl fanciers, and others, as the quality of the goods &c. is so well known and acknowledged that it would be superfluous.
N.B.—Luncheon will be provided, and a steamer will be at the Phœnix Wharf (bottom of Erskine-street) at a quarter-past 10 o'clock precisely, to convey intending purchasers to Mr. Rowe's wharf, tickets for which may be had at the rooms of the auctioneers, No. 218, George-street. Catalogues will be ready three days before the sale, and may also be had at the Rooms. The furniture may be viewed early on the morning of sale.

CLEARANCE SALE,
At the Stores of Mr. William Brady, George-street, (three doors below the "Herald" Office,)
On TUESDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock.
To Builders, Contractors, Painters, Glaziers, Provision Dealers, Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. William Brady to sell by public auction, at his Stores, George-street, (three doors below the "Herald" Office,) in consequence of his removal, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The undermentioned goods, without the slightest reserve, viz.,
25 drums, each 5 gallons, raw linseed oil
25 ditto, ditto 5 ditto, boiled ditto
10 ditto, ditto 5 ditto, turpentine
15 ditto, ditto 28 lbs., black paint
6 ditto, ditto 56 lbs., ditto
55 kegs, each 1 cwt., white lead
12 ditto, ditto 28 lbs., ditto ditto
9 casks best oatmeal, each 256 lbs.
16 cases, each 4 dozen, pints, Goode and Wyatt's pickles
5 tons Steele's double crown Liverpool soap, in boxes, 56 lbs. each
5 tons Liverpool dairy salt
1 ditto ditto coarse ditto
17 dozen 3-bushel bags
70 panel doors, 6 ft. 8 by 2 ft. 8, 1½
88 moulded ditto, 6 ft. 8 by 2 ft. 8, 1½
3 panel ditto, 6 ft. 6 by 2 ft. 6, 1½
4 moulded ditto, 6 ft. 6 by 2 ft. 6, 1½
16 ditto ditto, 6 ft. 10 by 2 ft. 10, 1½
5 ditto ditto, 6 ft. 10 by 2 ft. 10, 1½. Also
One set wrought iron approach gates, with 2 wickets, 10 ft. by 4½ ft., wickets 4 ft. wide, all being hung to cast iron pillars, complete, with nuts, bolts, &c.
Patent weighing machine, a very superior article.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The Auctioneers beg to call particular attention to the above goods, which will be sold without the slightest reserve, and punctually at the time stated.

Surplus Stores, ex Woodlark.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
1 cask beef
2 ditto bread
2 half-chests tea
2 casks flour
1 cask slops, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

6000 SHEEP,
Deliverable at the Canal Creek Station, Moreton Bay.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 15th February,
The following prime lot of sheep:—
1000 wethers
3000 ewes
2000 lambs
6000 sheep, more or less,
Deliverable on the Canal Creek Station, Moreton Bay.
☞ These sheep can be recommended to parties stocking new stations to the northward; they were bred by Mr. Deuchar, and are a really choice lot.
Terms a tsale.

THIS DAY, 15th February.
The following VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES will be sold by public auction, at the Rooms of

MORT and CO., Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.
27,000 SHEEP, with the Saumarez Station, district of New England
800 CATTLE, } with the Gundagai Run, Murrumbidgee River, sold by order of the Official Assignee, in the estate of the late E. H. O'Brien
250 HORSES, }
6000 SHEEP, deliverable at the Canal Creek Station, Moreton Bay
500 CATTLE, with the Station Tanban, Macleay district.

By order of the Official Assignee.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Leslie Duguid.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, 18th February,
All the remaining assets (if any) in the insolvent estate of Mr. Leslie Duguid.
Terms, cash.

MACLEAY DISTRICT.
500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with the well-known station TANBAN.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 15th February
The following desirable pastoral property—
500 HEAD OF CATTLE, a really quiet and well bred mixed herd; together with that fattening station known as TANBAN, situate in the Macleay distric about 8 miles from the town of KEMPSEY.
☞ This choice little property is well worthy the attention of any one desirous of entering into a profitabl enterprise. The cattle are a prime lot, and have had Durham bulls running among them for some years past. The station is well grassed and watered, and capable of depasturing 1500 to 2000 head of cattle.
Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND.
That first-class and highly lucrative pastoral property SAUMAREZ STATION, adjoining Kentucky and Salisbury Plains, and with which will be sold
27,800 SHEEP,
warranted sound and never diseased, together with
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
☞ The auctioneers feel bound to call the especial attention of the squatting community of New South Wales, as well as of capitalists and others in search of an investment in pastoral property, to the sale of this, decidedly one of the best stations in New England.
It is within a couple of miles of the flourishing town of Armidale, now many years established as the principal INLAND TOWN of the northern districts. This, together with its immediate proximity to the Rocky River diggings, secure for it a MARKET on the SPOT for a very large quantity of fat stock. In addition to the above, it may be mentioned that the district of New England is famous for the quality of the soil, and that the Saumarez station includes many thousands of acres of RICH AGRICULTURAL LAND available under the pre-emptive right, and which might be sold at a profit of 3 to 400 per cent.
Terms—Half cash; half liberal credit.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 15th February,
The splendid property, situate in the district of New England, and well known as THE SAUMAREZ RUN. Is distant only a couple of miles from the Town of Armidale, and adjoins THE KENTUCKY AND SALISBURY PLAINS RUNS, as well as the ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.
THE SAUMAREZ RUN is in excellent order, and wil bear the CLOSEST INSPECTION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. The country is rich for pastoral purposes, and there are large tracts of the best agricultural land—the whole abundantly watered.
It is held under the 14 years' lease; is in every respect a first-class Run; and THE GRAZING CAPABILITIES may be stated at 35,000 SHEEP, and 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS upon the Head Station are
A six-room cottage, kitchen, and store detached
Six-stall stable
Barn, 30 feet x 14 feet, and out-offices complete
Large woolshed, 42 feet x 15 feet, with skilling, capable of holding 500 sheep
Woolpress and sheep-yards complete
Five men's huts, recently built
Garden, well stocked with fruit trees
Stock-yard, capable of holding 2000 head of cattle
One horse paddock, of about 100 acres
One cultivation paddock, of about 100 acres
Upon that portion of the Saumarez run which is bounded by the Rocky River diggings stands M'CROSSIN'S INN, on the GREAT NORTH ROAD, which leads from Maitland to the whole of the Northern Districts, away to Darling Downs.
This INN is now doing by far the best business in the district, and contains three large parlours, three double bedrooms, tap, and a bar, a large detached kitchen, large store, eight-stall stable, barn, and granary complete, paddock of about ninety acres, and a new stockyard. It stands on 45 acres of purchased land, and is now very much underlet to Mr. Samuel M'Crossin at about £100 per year lease expiring in next July. It will be included in the sale of the station, and from its position and thorough state of repair, being nearly new, its value ought to be, at least, £2000.
The OUTSTATIONS are nine in number, the huts at which are all in good repair. There are also hurdles for 25,000 sheep, 600 of which are new; also, three standing yards, each capable of containing 3000 sheep.
SAUMAREZ INCLUDES 365 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND.
With the Saumarez Run will be sold 27,000 SHEEP WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED; also, 2000 HEAD OF MIXED CATTLE, from which none have been drafted for three years.
☞ Full particulars of the sheep and cattle in a few days.
To the above the auctioneers will only add, that there is an abundance of room on the Saumarez Run for an increase of stock, and it is in every respect first-class.
As a proof of the QUALITY OF THE SHEEP, it may be mentioned that at the sales of 1854, the clip averaged 1s. 8½d. all round.
With regard to the cattle, it is only necessary to state that the herds of the late Colonel Dumaresq were famous for both breeding and docility.

POSITIVE SALE.
CITY PROPERTY.
Large Cottage at the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets.
Building Allotment in Goulburn-street.
Cottage in Goulburn-street adjoining the above.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th February, the undermentioned city properties:
LOT 1.
A large Brick-built Cottage, situate at the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets, having a frontage of about 31 feet to Elizabeth-street, and about 65 feet to Goulburn-street; and containing deep front verandah to both streets, entrance hall, four rooms, attic room, kitchen and laundry, with a good yard.
LOT 2.
A building allotment adjoining the above, having a frontage of about 22 feet to Goulburn-street, by a depth of about 29½ feet.
LOT 3.
A Stone and Brick-built Cottage adjoining the above, having a frontage of about 30 feet to Goulburn-street, by a depth of about 63 feet; and containing four rooms, with a good yard at the rear, and back entrance 10½ feet wide from Goulburn-place.
☞ The above properties are now in the market for POSITIVE SALE, and are well worthy the attention of any one wanting a freehold city investment.
The contiguity of this property to the Railway Terminus greatly enhances its value, as this end of Goulburn-street is the great thoroughfare between that locality and Woolloomooloo, Paddington, Darlinghurst, and all the eastern division of the city. The corner property occupies a capital stand for a public-house, or grocer's shop, and the cottage is of that size and description which will always command a rental.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
COUNTIES OF BLIGH AND CAMDEN.
634 ACRES on the MUNMURRA RIVULET, in the County of Bligh, about 4 miles from the TOWN OF CASSILIS.
100 ACRES on the right bank of the MACQUARIE RIVULET, in the Illawarra District, nearly opposite to Smith's 1280 acres.
Titles—Unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions for the positive sale, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on FRIDAY, 7th March, of the following very valuable country lands, situate in the counties of Bligh and Camden:
CASSILIS DISTRICT.
LOT 1.—634 acres, on the left bank of the Munmurra Rivulet, in the county of Bligh, having nearly 2 miles frontage to that stream.
⁂ This is a very valuable property. The land on the banks of the Munmurra is CHIEFLY AGRICULTURAL, of a superior quality, while the back land is of the very finest description of grazing land, abounding with the RICHEST GRASSES and HERBS. There is a splendid reach of water in the Munmurra Rivulet, which forms one of the boundaries, perhaps one of the finest in that stream.
This land adjoins the property of the Messrs. Busby, and is within about four miles of the town of Cassilis.
DISTRICT OF ILLAWARRA.
LOT 2.—100 acres, on the right bank of the Macquarie Rivulet, nearly opposite to Smith's 1280 acres, and close to Osborne's grant of 2560 acres.
☞ This is a very choice farm in this favourite locality, and worthy the attention of any one desirous o settling and commencing agricultural pursuits.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
By order of E. A. Mackechnie, Esq., Official Assignee in the Intestate Estate of the late Edward Hines O'Brien,
THE GUNDAGAI RUN,
Murrumbidgee River; with about
800 Head of Cattle,
250 Head of Horses,
More or less.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from E. A. Mackechnie, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 15th February,
THE GUNDAGAI RUN; bounded on the north by the Minghee Run, on the east by the Murrumbidgee River, on the south by the town of Gundagai, and on the west by unclaimed back country.
The HOMESTEAD is situate about three miles from North Gundagai, and consists of a Verandah Cottage, with 7 rooms; a Stable, and Men's Hut.
There are about 1900 acres fenced in, about 1200 acres of which forms a grazing paddock; the residue is subdivided into four enclosures, one of which is under cultivation.
With the above will be sold the following stock—
250 HEAD OF HORSES, more or less—about 30 head broken-in.
800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less—150 head of which are reported to be fat and fit for market.
The following must be taken by the purchaser of the above at a valuation:—Wheat in stack, flour, and other stores, together with light cart and harness, gig and harness, dray and 10 working bullocks plough, harrow, and roller; 20,000 shingles, more or less furniture, &c.
☞ The above presents an opportunity (especially to those about to engage in pastoral pursuits), of investing to great advantage, as the whole must be positively sold.
Terms, cash.

Sperm Oil.
Ex Woodlark.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
About 23 tuns sperm oil.
65 tuns oil casks, more or less
Terms, cash.

MONSTER LAND SALE.
The most Valuable Building Allotments in the towns of Goulburn, Yass, Queanbeyan, Braidwood, Bungendore, and Bungonia.
Also, Sixty Acres of Land at Towrang, adjoining the town of Goulburn, are for positive and Unreserved Sale, by order of the Executors of the late Samuel Benjamin Esq., of the late firm of Benjamin and Moses.

MR. S. EMANUEL, in conformity with the above instructions, will have the honour to submit to public auction, on MONDAY, March 3rd, at the Salutation Inn, Goulburn, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Allotments 1, 2, and 3, of Section 5, in the town of Goulburn. These allotments are situate in the centre of the town, and the leading thoroughfares thereof, having frontages to Auburn and Clifford streets, and in close proximity to the Royal Hotel. By those who are acquainted with their position they must be pronounced to be most valuable as building sites for stores, hotels, other business premises, or private dwellings, being subdivided into convenient lots.
Allotment No. 10, of Section 2, in the town of Goulburn, is situate at the corner of Auburn and Verner streets, and is not a whit less, if not more, valuable than the preceding allotment. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Commercial and Union Banks, the Argyle Store, Hibernian Hotel, "Herald" Office, and other leading business premises, and is in the heart of the present commercial traffic. It is therefore admirably adapted for extensive business premises, as the position is not to be surpassed by any in the town.
Allotment No. 7, of Section 9, in the town of Goulburn, has a frontage to Verner-street, where are now erected many highly respectable private dwellings, and is, therefore, eminently suitable for the site of what is so much needed in Goulburn, viz., private residences for the numerous applicants for the same.
Allotment No. 17, of Section 10, in the town of Goulburn has a frontage to Montague-street, and presents also a desirable site for Cottages.
Two Allotments in the town of Yass, being No. 4 and 5, of Section 14, near the splendid hotel kept by Mr. M. Moses, and in the very centre of the town. Yass being one of the most important townships on the high Southern Road, second in population and traffic only to Goulburn, and surrounded by a rich agricultural and pastoral country presents undeniable advantages for building speculation. In order to give some idea of the importance of the town, it may be mentioned that there are four mills at work, two of which are driven by steam power, a fact abundantly sufficient to prove the value of the surrounding country, and therefore of the trade of the town.
One Allotment in the town of Queanbeyan, being No. 11, of Section 5, situate near the Roman Catholic Chapel. This township is rapidly advancing in importance, and must always command a leading trade as from it all the stores required for the great Maneroo district are furnished.
Two Allotments in the town of Braidwood, being No. 10 and 1 of Section 3. These are corner allotments in the principal thoroughfare, in the centre of the town, opposite the stores known as Mr. Williams', and now occupied by Messrs. Hendrick and Jacobs, and adjoining the property of Mr. Samuel Davis. The auriferous and agricultural character of the district of Braidwood must ever make allotments in the township of great value, especially when situated in the leading street.
Four Allotments in the Town of Bungendore, being allotments 1, 2, 9, and 10, of section 12. All these allotments are well situated.
Three Allotments in the Town of Bungonia, being allotments 4, 5, and 6, of section 6. Bungonia cannot fail to become a thriving town, as the surrounding country is of the richest character as regards soil.
Two Allotments at Towrang, being allotments 2 and 3, at the old Stockade on the Goulburn and Sydney road.
40 (Forty) Acres of Land at Towrang, adjoining the township of Goulburn, and merely divided from it by the Mulwarra Creek. This tract of valuable land is subdivided into LOTS SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF PURCHASERS.
On one of them is erected the celebrated Argyle Steam Boiling-down Establishment, with all its machinery, acknowledged by competent judges to be one of the best tallow factories in the colony. The machinery, including boilers, &c., and a large quantity of casks, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. There is a large quantity of building materials on severa of the lots, and on one is a convenient well-built brick cottage. The boiling-down establishment could be readily adapted to other uses requiring extensive premises and a copious supply of water, and in the hands of a persevering business man would, well applied to the growing wants of the district, be the means of realising a fortune. The building is very suitable for a tanning establishment on large scale
20 (twenty) acres of land adjoining the above property.
The auctioneer deems it perfectly unnecessary to dilate further on these valuable properties which the lamented death of Mr. Benjamin has alone caused to be brought into the market. That the towns and localities in which they are situate must daily increase in value is on every hand admitted, and as the railway to Sydney is no longer a doubtful undertaking, but a fact that will be accomplished in two or three years at the furthest, the giant strides in prosperity which Argyle and all the other southern counties must take will so enhance the value of the properties there lying, that purchasers of any of the lots now offered for sale would most undoubtedly be able to realise in the course of a brief period a profit of two hundred per cent. least.
Plans will be on view at the Auctioneer's, Auburn-street Goulburn, from whom all further particulars may be obtained
Title perfect—Terms at sale.

Four-room Cottage, with Stable, at Newtown.

MR. JAMES GANNON has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the Ground, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
That substantial brick-built cottage, (and known by the name of Torbay Cottage), containing 4 rooms, with stable, &c., situate in Egan-street, Newtown Road, two doors on the opposite side of the street from the residence of David Peden, Esquire, and is marked on the plan as lot 14, block 3, of the Camperdown estate.
This property is worthy the consideration of small capitalists, and will positively be sold; its present rental is 15s. per week. Title unexceptionable, and for particulars thereof apply to Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH, solicitor, 229, George-street.

Penrith Nepean Bridge Company's Surplus Stores and Machinery.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from the Board of Directors of the above Company to sell by auction, at the west approach of the Victoria Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
The whole of the surplus stores of the said Company, consisting of
One punt, one flat-bottomed boat, two crabs, double power; pile-driving machinery, complete; 200 feet patent chain, a set of blacksmith's tools, complete; one jackscrew, quantity of spike nails, scrap iron, &c., &c., a number of double and single blocks, a quantity of tar, gas, and Stockholm pitch, and carpenter's tools; four tarpaulins, new, large size; a large quantity of double-width unbleached calico, wines, spirits, &c., and a number of other articles too numerous to mention; also, about half a ton of sheathing copper, old, in good condition, deliverable in Sydney, together with the pile-driving machinery.
Lease of blacksmith's shop, and two apartments adjoining.
Terms, cash.

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PUBLIC SALES OF COLONIAL WOOL.

NOVEMBER 19, 1855.

The third series of sales of colonial wool of the season commenced on the 18th October, and concluded this day, comprising—

[illegible] bales	..	Sydney
10,[illegible]	..	Port Phillip
2,[illegible]	..	Van Diemen's Land
4,418	..	South Australian
3,[illegible]	..	New Zealand
[illegible]	..	Swan River
11,[illegible]	..	Cape of Good Hope
55,[illegible]		
[illegible]	..	East Indian
[illegible]	..	Bhengal

The condition of the wool and woollen sales during September led to a very general opinion that there would be little variation in the preceding and present sales, but the unlooked for material advance in the rate of Bank discount immediately before the opening sale had a most unfavourable influence, and caused a depression in prices on the average of nearly 1d. per lb. As the sales progressed prices further retrograded, till it became necessary to withdraw a great portion of those descriptions which pressed most heavily on the market, viz., Sydney and Port Phillip wool of middle and ordinary qualities—imperfectly washed.

The objection to washing wool was never more manifest than at these sales, excepting wools absolutely in the grease, suited for foreign demand.

The arrival of the early purchases in Yorkshire no doubt gave satisfaction, and after the sales had proceeded nearly half through a most favourable change was apparent. Many flocks which had met with no competition a few days before, found buyers by private contract, and a large portion of the wool withdrawn was placed in later catalogues, and sold comparatively at satisfactory prices. A vast deal of middle qualities of wool in objectionable condition, however, must be quoted 1d to 1½d lower than July prices. Combing wool has been in request, and reached nearly former rates. Scoured wool may be also considered to have gone at firm prices.

There was less competition for lambs' wool than usual. Of skin wool there were but few parcels.

From the commencement of the sales Cape wools were much favoured. Foreign demand soon established nearly last sales prices, and with few exceptions they were steadily maintained. The decline in few cases exceeded ½d, improved flocks having greatly the advantage. It is computed about 3000 bales were bought for foreign account.

There have been large arrivals of East India wool in this country of late. The better qualities of white sold with spirit at ¾d to 1d reduction, but for coloured and very inferior the biddings were languid.

PRICES CURRENT.

		s. d.		s. d.
AUSTRALIAN.				
Clothing, best quality	from	2 0	to	2 4
Fair and good ditto	,,	1 9		1 11½
Inferior ditto	,,	1 6		1 8
Superior scoured	,,	1 11		2 3½
Scoured, 2nd	,,	1 7		1 10
Handwashed	,,	1 3½		1 7
Lambs	,,	1 4		1 7
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 1		1 4
Grease	,,	0 10		0 11½
Skin	,,	1 0		1 3
TASMANIAN.				
Superior combing and clothing	,,	1 11		2 1
Fair and good ditto ditto	,,	1 7		1 10
Inferior ditto ditto	,,	1 3		1 6
Scoured	,,	1 10		2 0
Superior lambs	,,	1 9		1 10
Fair and good ditto	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior ditto	,,	1 2		1 4
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 0		1 3
Grease	,,	0 8¼		0 10
Skin	,,	1 3		1 6
PORT PHILLIP AND PORTLAND BAY.				
Superior combing and clothing	from	1 9		2 0
Fair and good ditto ditto	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior and bad-conditioned	,,	1 2		1 4
Scoured	,,	1 11		2 2
Ditto inferior	,,	1 7		1 10
Superior lambs	,,	1 9		1 11
Fair and good ditto	,,	1 6		1 9
Inferior ditto	,,	1 3		1 5
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 0		1 4
Grease	,,	0 9		0 11
Slipe and skin	,,	1 0		1 4
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.				
Fair and good combing and clothing	from	1 5		1 8
Inferior and bad-conditioned	,,	1 1		1 4
Fair and good lambs	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior ditto	,,	1 2		1 4
Scoured	,,	1 7		1 10
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 2		1 4
Grease	,,	0 9½		0 11¼
Skin and handwashed	,,	1 2		1 5
NEW ZEALAND.				
Fair and good flocks, evenly packed	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior and ill-conditioned and unevenly ditto	,,	1 0		1 2
Scoured	,,	1 9		2 0
Lambs	,,	1 3		1 6
Handwashed	,,	1 2		1 5
Skin	,,	1 3		1 6
Grease	,,	0 7½		0 10¼
SOUTHERN AFRICAN OR CAPE.				
Fair and good flocks	from	1 5		1 7
Inferior and ill-conditioned	,,	1 2		1 4
Lambs	,,	1 4		1 5½
Scoured	,,	1 4		1 6
Handwashed	,,	1 1		1 3
Broken and pieces	,,	0 11		1 2
Grease	,,	0 7		0 8½
SWAN RIVER.				
Fair flocks	,,	1 3		1 5
Lambs	,,	1 4		1 1½
Broken and pieces	,,	0 11		1 2
Grease	,,	0 9		0 10
EAST INDIAN.				
Good white	,,	0 11		1 1
Fair ditto	,,	0 8		0 10
Good yellow	,,	0 7		0 9
Inferior ditto	,,	0 6		0 7

SOUTHEY and SON, brokers.

PARRAMATTA.

THE REVISION COURT.—WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The Justices present were Mr. Forbes, P.M., and Messrs. Robinson, Rodd, Pearce, Moore, G. B. Suttor, and G. Forbes.

Mr. Gould, solicitor, attended on behalf of several of the parties interested; and Messrs. Ryan Brenan, Oakes, and Byrnes appeared on behalf of the claimants generally.

The proceedings opened with a lengthy discussion as to the precise meaning and scope of a salary qualification amounting to £100 a-year.

Mr. GOULD argued that the words "at the rate of" not being added implied that it was the intention of the Legislature to entitle every one to vote who possessed a salary of £100 for a year, and had enjoyed it for at least six months previously, no matter whether the money was payable weekly, monthly, or otherwise. He admitted, however, that a party engaged at so much per week, month, &c., would not be similarly entitled, inasmuch as he was liable to be turned away at a moment's notice. The next point determined was with regard to board and lodging. A party claimed to be inserted on the roll as being the occupant of rooms, and paying for his board and lodging £40 a year. He swore that he paid for his board and lodging weekly a sum amounting to upwards of £40 a year. Mr. Gould argued that he was not entitled to be enrolled, on the ground that his engagement for board and lodging was not yearly. This view was sustained by the bench, whereupon Mr. Oake and Mr. Byrnes contended that the applicant could be enrolled by virtue of his lodging only, which, according to the Act, was not required to be yearly, but simply "at the rate of £10 a year." Evidence was then taken to show that the party paid this sum for his lodging, and his claim was accordingly admitted. The Bench further ruled, on the showing of Mr. Brenan, that claimants whose names had been omitted by the collectors were not necessarily bound to attend the revision, except when objected to, provided they could get other parties personally known to the Bench to attend for them; such parties, of course, being in a position to testify to the validity of qualification, &c. A majority of the Bench also held that they had the power, under the 17th section of the Electoral Act, relating to the correction of mistakes and supplying of omissions, to alter one qualification to another. Mr. Gould admitted that this power existed in minor cases, but not to the extent of changing one distinct qualification into another. Another point determined was with reference to the precise meaning of the term householder; in other words whether a person occupying a premises, but not residing on them, could be considered as a householder in reference to those premises.

Mr. GOULD argued that the term "householder" was synonymous with housekeeper, and in support of his argument he quoted from Barnwell and Creswell, page 137, showing that the term householder comprehended simple occupancy. The bench ruled accordingly. Although several names were struck off a very large number was admitted. For the South Riding alone Mr. Brenan succeeded in establishing at least 100 claims. On Thursday a question was raised, as to whether a man was entitled to vote by virtue of a yearly salary, although the employment for which he received it may have been changed within the six months preceding the date of registration. The bench held that any man who received a fixed yearly salary of £100 was entitled to vote, no matter for what employment or from whom he obtained it. It was further ruled that a person entering a house on the 31st June would be six clear months in possession on the 31st of December at mid-night supposing no removal to have taken place in the meantime. The further consideration of the Electoral Lists for Parramatta was adjourned until Saturday next.

GOULBURN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAST week we had much pleasure in stating that fine flour was selling at £36, and seconds at £34 per ton. Since that time the millers have again reduced the price, and fine flour is quoted at £34 per ton, and seconds at £32. Wheat has also fallen 1s. 6d., and is now quoted at 11s. per bushel. The difference in the price of flour betwixt Sydney, Maitland, and this town was commented upon last week by the *Goulburn Herald*, but the writer of that article forgot that the wheat crops are got in some two or three months earlier in the Hunter River districts than here, and in consequence, from the plenteousness of wheat, the millers at Maitland are able to supply their customers at reduced rates; and in like manner the immense amount of flour imported from Valparaiso and other places has a considerable influence over the Sydney markets. The wheat brought to this town is very reluctantly sold, and the millers are scarcely able to supply the demand. The bakers have again lowered the price of bread, which is now 9d. the 2lb. loaf,—even yet too high, for when flour was £55 per ton the 2lb. loaf was selling at 1s. It is no wonder the bakers make such handsome fortunes.

Several of the friends and well wishers of the Reverend William Ross, the Presbyterian minister, are raising a fund to present to that gentleman, as some proof of their sympathy for the considerable loss he has sustained by reason of the accident to the Schomberg, in which vessel he was a passenger. When this gentleman started for England a year since, the members of his congregation, as well as a large number of the townspeople, presented him with a purse as a token of their esteem. Mr. Ross' loss is the more serious to him, as he was bringing out a very choice collection of books, and also some specimens of art to form the nucleus of a museum.

On Friday last, the attention of the sitting magistrates was taken up in the investigation of a charge of maliciously stabbing pigs. The parties were rival butchers, between whom a good deal of jealousy seems to exist. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, named Carroll, that three pigs, his property, were in the habit of straying about the town; and that when they returned to his premises one day last week, the whole of them were more or less injured by wounds, apparently inflicted with a knife; he traced marks of blood to John Mail's, the defendant's premises, and accused him of injuring the animals, which was denied. Another witness, a boy of eight years of age, proved the throwing of a knife at these same pigs by the defendant. The latter called his partner to refute this, and to prove that the pigs were not on his premises on the day in question. The magistrates, however, committed the defendant to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions, but admitted him to bail.

On Thursday last, the Odd Fellows walked in procession to the Episcopalian Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Sowerby. The collection made on the occasion was applied to the funds of the Sunday School.

On Tuesday applications were again made by Messrs. Fuljames and Walker for licenses as auctioneers. The Justices granted one to the former, but refused one to Mr Walker, although he was backed by a petition in his favour, signed by upwards of fifty respectable inhabitants of the town.

The Justices met at the Court House on Tuesday to revise the present electoral rolls. There was a full bench of magistrates present. The list for the Southern Boroughs was first taken, and included 341 names. There were only three claims. Two of the parties claiming were already on the list, the other one was allowed. The list for the Counties of King and Georgiana included 63 names residing in this district. There were no claims nor objections. The list for the County of Argyle included 360 names. There were 141 claimants. On the reading over the list of claims an objection was made that proof ought to be given of the right of the party to have his name inserted on the list. The objection was overruled by the Court, which decided, that on the name being read over by the Court, and no objection being raised, the same should be considered as inserted in the electoral roll.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—A writer in the *Empire* of yesterday, who signs himself "A Country Looker on," insinuates or asserts that the report of the meeting at the Batley Mow, on Tuesday evening, was calculated to mislead the public. As the reporter who attended, I take occasion to repudiate, in the most unequivocal terms, the charge of partiality or unfairness thus made. I further deny that "A Country Looker-on" has shown that the report was partial or unfair. He states that the reporter had ample opportunity of looking out of the window, and satisfying himself as to the real state of affairs. This is not correct; even had the reporter been able to extricate himself from those who hemmed him in on all sides, he could not have looked out of the window during the proceedings without jostling some one of the speakers, and without creating some confusion. When the proceedings terminated, but while one of the speakers of the evening was still on his legs, in vain trying to get a hearing, the reporter took up his notes, left the room, and closely surveyed the multitude from the step of the parlour door. His impression then was that there were about one thousand persons present; and those who know anything of meetings are aware that large numbers do not run home the moment the chairman leaves the chair. But if there were two thousand persons present, or even more, the reporter cannot be accused of misleading, when he states, as was stated in the report, that it was the impression of many present, that the larger number were assembled. People who talk about three or four thousand men, (for some mentioned the latter number) assembling at a ward meeting, in a widely dispersed city with an entire population of some seventy or eighty thousand souls, would do well to count those present at the next meeting they attend. They will find that four hundred persons, not to speak of thousands, present a very numerous appearance, especially when assembled in the open air. I will quit "A Country Looker-on," by remarking that if he wished to show that the *Herald's* report was partial to the candidate to whom the coalitionists are opposed, he should have endeavoured to disprove the assertion in the report that "a very large proportion" of those present at the meeting in question were unfavourable to the four candidates. If this statement were correct, it mattered little for his case whether the number was three thousand or three hundred.

By one of the reports I see that some one present at a meeting a few evenings ago, called into question the correctness of the *Herald's* report of the meeting on the South Head Road. As the meeting at the Blind Beggar (which I also reported) was the only public meeting held on the South Head Road, it is to be presumed that this it was which was alluded to. I defy any of the speakers or listeners at that meeting to put their finger on a line of the report which was incorrect or untruthful. It can readily be understood, however, why this report did not please many. At the meeting at the Blind Beggar it was that one of the speakers told the friends of the coalitionist candidates that they must work hard if they intended to keep Mr. Plunkett out, thereby divulging the fact that some at least of those who are making themselves most prominent in the election are not so much desirous of securing the proper representation of the city, as they are of depriving thousands of the citizens of all share in the representation. Had the reporter suppressed this "speech," as he has suppressed many facts—many observations coming from electors—damaging to some of the four candidates, his report no doubt would have given satisfaction to such people as "A Country Looker-on," whose knowledge of "the country" is in all probability limited to a stroll in Hyde Park or the Domain.

REPORTER.

14th February.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Upon the hint contained in Dr. Woolley's letter several parties have called upon me to request that I would endeavour to obtain subscriptions for a portrait of Sir Charles Nicholson, to be painted by a resident artist; and I am happy to say that some dozen admirers of our late Speaker and well-wishers to the advancement of colonial art have placed their names upon a list, which I have little doubt but we shall find sufficiently added to in a few days to remunerate Mr. Campbell for a life-size portrait, painted in a style which will justify the course now taken.

Subject to Sir Charles Nicholson consenting to sit, subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mr. Williams (of the firm of Nichols and Williams), and myself; and I hope I may be excused for reminding those who may be desirous of subscribing that there is no time to be lost, as Sir Charles sails in the La Hogue to leave this on the 1st of March.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. MORT.

Sydney, February 14.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

IN accordance with the Regulations of 8th March, 1853, respecting the establishment of Local Land Offices, the following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction at the times and places hereunder mentioned, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Police Office, Albury.

ALBURY (Town Lots).—Parish of Albury, county of Goulburn: Lots 1 to 10, Two roods each, Allotments Nos. 1 to 9 and 20 of section 16; 11 to 30, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 17; 31 to 40, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 21 of section 19. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Tamworth.

BARRABA (Town Lots).—Parish of Barraba, county unnamed: Lots 1 to 16, Two roods each, Allotments Nos 1 to 4 and 9 to 20 of section 9; 17 to 27, Two roods each, Nos. 8 to 10 and 13 to 20 of section 10; 28 to 43, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 12 and 14 to 18 of section 11. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

MARYBOROUGH (Town Lots).—Parish of Maryborough, county of March: Lots 1 to 12, One rood each, allotments Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 of section 82. Upset price £12 per acre.

MARCH (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Maryborough, town of Maryborough: Lots 13 to 16, Two acres and two roods each, allotments, Nos. 1 to 4 of 107; 17, One rood and thirty-six perches No. 1 of section 108; 18, Two roods and two perches, No. 20 of 108; 19, Three roods and fourteen perches, No. 3 of 108; 20, One acre and fifteen perches, No. 4 of 108; 21, Two acres two roods and two perches, No. 1 of section 109; 22, Two acres two roods and twenty-two perches, No. 2 of 109; 23, Two acres three roods and ten perches, No. 3 of 109; 24, Two acres three roods and twenty-nine perches, No. 4 of 109; 25, One acre three roods and twenty-two perches, No. 1 of section 114; 26 One acre three roods and twenty-nine perches, No. 2 of 114; 27, One acre three roods and thirty-two perches, No. 3 of 114; 28, One acre three roods and thirty eight perches, No. 4 of 114; 29, Two acres and fifteen perches, No. 5 of 114; 30, Two acres and seventeen perches, No. 6 of 114; 31, Two acres and thirty-two perches, No. 7 of 114; 32, Two acres one rood and sixteen perches, No. 8 of 114. Upset price £3 to £1 per acre.

On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

SOUTH BRISBANE (Town Lots).—At South Brisbane, county of Stanley: Lots 1 to 13, Thirty-six perches each; allotments Nos. 3 and 6 to 17 of section 16; 14, Thirty-six perches, No. 13 of section 13; 15 to 17, Thirty-six perches each, Nos. 2, 9, and 10 of section 17; 18, One rood and one and a half perch, No. 5 of section 18; 19, One rood and twenty-four and a half perches, No. 6 of 18; 20 to 21, Thirty-six perches each, Nos. 18 to 20 of section 16; 22, Thirty-six perches, No. 9 of section 13; 24, Thirty-six perches, No. 7 of section 13; 25 to 43, Thirty-six perches each, Nos. 1 to 7 and 10 to 20 of section 20. Upset price, £100 per acre.

SOUTH BRISBANE (Suburban Lots).—South Brisbane, county of Stanley: Lot 44, Seven acres 3 roods and eight perches, allotment No. 48. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. Lot 44, Four acres and thirty-two perches, No. 55 Upset price £3 per acre. Lot 45, Six acres and twenty-four perches, No. 73. Upset price £1 10s. per acre.

On MONDAY, MARCH 3rd, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Molong.

EAST MOLONG (Town Lots).—County of Wellington, parish of Molong: Lots 1 to 6 Two roods each, allotments Nos. 11 to 16 of section 5; 7 to 22, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 4 and 9 to 20 of section 7; 23 to 32, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 5 and 11 to 15 of section 14; 33 to 40, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 4 and 9 to 12 of section 17. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Port Macquarie.

MACQUARIE (Town Lots).—Town of Wingham, county of Macquarie; Lot 1, Two roods, allotment No. 8 of section 12; 2 to 9 Two roods each, Nos 1 to 8 of section 10; 10 to 29, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 11; 30, Twenty-seven perches, No. 1 of section 14; 31, One rood, No. 2 of 14; 32 and 33, One rood and twenty-five and a half perches, Nos 3 and 4 of 14; 34, One rood and thirty and a half perches, No. 5 of 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

GLOUCESTER (Country Lots).—At the confluence of Manning River with Fattriel Creek, county of Gloucester: Lot 35, Forty-three acres, Pattison's Bay, Manning River: Lot 36, Fifty-nine acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

MACQUARIE (Suburban Lots).—Near Port Macquarie, county of Macquarie: Lot 37, Five acres, allotment No 2 of section 47; 38 and 39, Four acres and two roods each, Nos. 3 and 4 of 47; 40, Three acres one rood and eighteen perches, No. 4 of section 42; 41, Three acres and thirty-five perches, No. 5 of 42; 42 and 43, One acre each, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 38. Upset price, £2 10s. to £4 per acre.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

MURRAY.—(Town Lots).—Village of Lambert, county of Murray: Lot 1, Two roods, allotment No. 7 of section 1; 2 to 9, Two roods each, No. 1 to 8 of section 3; 10 to 18, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 9 of section 9; 19 to 21 Two roods each, Nos. 6 to 8 of section 7; 22 to 26, Two roods each, Nos. 2 to 6 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Carcoar.

BATHURST.—(Town Lots).—Village of Cowra, county of Bathurst: Lots 1 to 4, Two roods each, allotments Nos. 5 to 8 of section 8; 5 to 9, one acre each, Nos. 11 to 15 of 8; 10 to 15, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 6 of section 20; 16 to 20, 1 acre each, Nos. 11 to 15 of 20. Upset price £8 per acre.

BOOKS.—Chatto and Hughes will dispose of 10 cases well-selected Books, and all classes of buyers are reminded that the same commences at half-past 10 o'clock.—ADV.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at her residence, in Castlereagh-street South, Mrs. Plomer, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at the Church School, Goulburn, the wife of Mr. E. G. Fairman, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Liberty Plains, near Parramatta, Mrs. Frank Kojvatt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

By special license, on the 12th instant, at Camperdown Church, by the Rev. C. C. Kemp, Josiah Joshua Davis, second son of Mr. G. Davis, Bara Huts Inn, Liverpool-road, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. G. Cy[illegible]dale, of Ashfield.

On the 13th November, 1855, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Wesley-street, Enniskillen, Ireland, by the Rev. James Burdock, assisted by the Rev. John Dwyer, Andrew Moffitt, Esq., surgeon, R.N., to Margaret, second daughter of John Greer, Esq., late of Sydney, New South Wales.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in its required temperature.

☞ Observe the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

WOLLONGONG.—Mr. DE LISSA, the Optician and Oculist, will visit Wollongong for three days only, and will be at Mr. RUSSELL'S, Royal Marine Hotel, on TUESDAY, 19th instant.

THE GREAT PURIFIER of the BLOOD and INVIGORATOR of the SYSTEM.—SHAW'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA (prepared from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla, in conjunction with exotic herbs, roots, and flowers of great medicinal properties) is a certain and speedy health-restorer in the varied "ills that flesh is heir to." It acts directly on the blood, and drives all impurities from the system with almost electric velocity. Sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. W. SHAW and CO., Medical Depot, No. 71, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, a Sitting-room and bedroom, No. 22 Upper Fort-street.

PERRY and HILT'S DAILY COACHES will leave SYDNEY and CAMDEN every morning in the following manner:—

UP COACHES.
Sydney, by the 8 o'clock a.m. train
Parramatta, at 9
Liverpool, at half-past 10 o'clock
Campbelltown, at half past 11
Arriving in Camden at 2 p.m.

DOWN COACHES.
Camden, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Campbelltown, at 11 a.m.
Liverpool, at 2 p.m.
Arriving in Parramatta in time to meet the 4 o'clock p.m. train.

BOOKING OFFICES:—Bransgrove, George and King streets, Sydney; Payter, Parramatta; Hawthorn, Liverpool; Campbell, Campbelltown; Waters, Narrellan; Risley, Camden.

N.B. A coach will leave Mr. Bransgrove's EVERY MORNING, at half-past 7, to be in time for the 8 o'clock train.

JOHN PERRY and THOS. HILT, proprietors.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital—Two Millions. Reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on Premiums. Present rates of Premiums.

CLASS 1. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d., to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum

CLASS 2. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Household furniture, and non-hazardous goods, the same rate as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous goods and trades 3s. to 5s. per cent. extra.

Special risks according to arrangement.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

SMITH, CROFT, and Co., agents.

Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 153, George-street. Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's, By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth. Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcom. Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Mr. W. T. Boyce. For Auckland, New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange. Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

A table of the rate of premium to be obtained on application at the Office. S. H. SMYTH, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, BOURKE-STREET, Melbourne, 1st January, 1856.—M. M'CAW and ANOTHER most respectfully return thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal support they have received since resuming business, and assure them that no effort shall be wanting on their part to merit its continuance.

They beg also to intimate that, at the request of a number of influential stockholders, they have been induced to make arrangements for resuming business as sheep and cattle salesmen.

In making this announcement they wish it to be understood that they enter the field free and unincumbered, having no bad debts in their books, and consequently no bad customers to support; neither have they any stock speculations (directly or indirectly) to clash with the interests of their constituents; which independent position they mean to maintain, as they intend to sell for cash only; and to render account sales with cash at the close of every sale (except in large transactions, where the vendor himself may think fit to take acceptance, in which case he will do so at his own risk.)

They are convinced that this is the true and legitimate mode of conducting sales. Let the butcher who has not cash to purchase 10 or 15 cattle, as under the present system, buy five or even two (for which every possible facility will be given) and he will thus buy for cash the number he really wants, at the same price as he can at present buy for credit a number he does not require, and the vendor who requires immediate cash will pocket 2½ per cent. by the change.

Parties favouring M. M'Caw and Another with stock for sale may depend upon the greatest care being taken in droughting it and preparing it for sale, and every effort being made to realise the top price of the day.

All stock sent to them will be duly advertised, and circulars sent to every butcher in the city and suburbs, free of charge to the vendor in every case where the commission amounts to four times the expenses.

M. M'Caw will attend the yards daily on and after the 1st of February, and from his well-known ability as a judge and salesman of stock, together with the principles upon which the firm propose to conduct that part of their business, they confidently anticipate that amount of support it shall ever be their endeavour to merit.

N.B.—In consequence of resuming the cattle trade, the daily horse sales will in future commence at 11 o'clock. These arrangements will not interfere with their private sales, as they have engaged very able assistance in that branch of their business; and their mode of conducting it is simply to fix a fair market value upon each animal, and neither to ask more nor take less, having allowed which plan since resuming business, it has been found to give the highest satisfaction to both buyers and sellers.

REPRESENTATION of EAST CAMDEN.—To EDWARD J. HAWKSLEY, Esq.—Sir,—Your absence at the General Meeting of the Electors of this county at Jamberoo, on the 13th instant, occasioned severe disappointment to the "Man from Campbelltown" and his several friends, who were in waiting to thank you for your cordial support of the Attorney-General John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., in his canvass for the representation of Sydney.—(Signed) AN ELECTOR.

CATERERS FOR PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.—To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.—SIR,—I conceive that as one who has contributed a little innocent public amusement in this colony, I should have fair play, as a stranger in a foreign land. My case is this: I had made arrangements to perform with my company at Newcastle, and arranged with Mr. Mayner, of the California Hotel, for a place for my marquee, as you will see by the following letter:—

"California Hotel, Newcastle, December 31, 1855.

"Sir,—In reply to yours of the 19th instant, I hasten to answer the same by return of post, and beg leave to state, you can have the ground opposite the house gratis. I can also accommodate your company, and I will charge you the same for accommodation as Mr. Hemming and other people have charged you. I have also room for one or two horses. Please let me know when you will be down here.

(Signed) M. MAYNER."

Considering, according to this letter, everything correct, I pitched my marquee opposite Mr. Mayner's house, and performed there seven days, without any knowledge that the ground on which the marquee was did not belong to Mr. Mayner. And you may conceive my astonishment when, embarking on board the steamer for Sydney, to have a bill presented *Lot £7, for rent of* said land, opposite Mr. Mayner's. I indignantly denied the charge, and left Newcastle, never dreaming more about it. Judge then of my astonishment when performing at the White Horse Inn, Newtown Road, Sydney, to have bailiffs placed on my marquee, by a Mr. H. H. Watts, of Newcastle, for rent of the ground I had at Newcastle, opposite Mr. Mayner's. This infamous charge of Mr. White's I have paid rather than go to law; but I appeal to you and the colony of New South Wales, whether this is not a complete swindle, and whether the Landlord and Tenants' Act is not a disgrace to this colony?

(Signed) PABLO FANQUE.

FEGEE MISSIONS.—The Executive Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Sydney, having had its attention directed to certain remarks contained in a summary of news for England, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 2nd instant, deem it just to place on record the following resolutions:—

1. This committee deeply regrets that the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* should have published in his summary of news for England statements calculated to make an erroneous impression on the minds of his readers with reference to the origin of the war between King George, of Tonga, and the natives of some parts of Fegee, on the way in which those natives are converted from heathenism to Christianity; on the character of the Missionaries in those Islands, and the work in which they are engaged.

2. This committee records its thanks to the Rev. John Watsford, for his timely and Christian refutation of the remarks in question.

3. This committee having heard the statements of the Revs. Messrs. Lyth and Calvert (recently from Fegee) on those subjects, would further record its conviction that the articles in the *Herald* is by no means in accordance with truth; and also its regret that, after having read Mr. Watsford's letter, the Editor should be of opinion that he has nothing whatever to retract.

4. That the above resolutions be sent as an advertisement to the *Sydney Morning Herald* in time for its next issue.

HENRY H. GAUD, Chairman *pro tem.*

February 14th, 1856.

£1000 TO LEND, on city property. Address, stating interest and security, to Q., *Herald* Office.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date, with interest added at the rate of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to their currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

PARRAMATTA.—JOHN WILLIAM CURRAN, Stone Mason.—All persons having claims against the above named are requested to present the same to the undersigned, before the 16th February instant, as they cannot be received after that date; and all persons indebted to J. W. Curran are requested to pay the same forthwith to J. F. STAFF, auctioneer and commission agent. Parramatta, Church-street, February 6th, 1856.

THE undersigned requests that all accounts due by him may be presented for payment, at the office of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on or before the 25th instant, as he is about to leave the colony. J. WALKER.

TENDERS are required for laying down a large quantity of Water Pipe. Apply to BEAUMONT and CHAPMAN, George-street, or at Point Piper houses.

NOTICE.—I have this day engaged the services of Mr. ROBERT COWYNS, as collector of moneys and orders on my account. JAMES JONES, No. 413, wine and spirit stores, George and Bathurst streets. 4th February.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted as partners in my business as commission agent, ship broker, &c., Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James Malcolm. The business will, in future, be carried on under the firm of James Malcolm and Co. JAMES MALCOLM. February 1st, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR and JAMES HEATHER ATKINSON has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Alexander M'Arthur, to whom all debts due to the late firm are to be paid, and by whom all the liabilities of the late firm will be discharged.

A. M'ARTHUR.
JAMES H. ATKINSON.

Witness, HENRY WOODWARD.
11th February, 1856.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of John Smith, late of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales, Freeholder, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named John Smith be granted to Thomas Molloy, of Parramatta-street, innkeeper, and William Roberts, of number one hundred and twenty-six, King-street, in the city of Sydney and colony aforesaid, solicitor, the executors in the said will named. Dated this 9th day of February, A.D. 1856.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
One of the executors in the said will named.
126, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as storekeepers, at Braidwood under the style of Walker and Terrey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm will be received, and all liabilities of the firm will be paid by SAMUEL WALKER, who will continue the business in future on his own sole account.

January 7th, 1856.

SAMUEL WALKER.
WILLIAM TERREY.

Witness—JOHN DAWSON.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the widow and next of kin of PHILIP BUTTON, late of Brovinia, in the Burnett district, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, deceased.

Greeting:

WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales that the said Philip Button departed this life on or about the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the said colony, we hereby cite you to appear personally or by your proctor, before our said court at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the first day of March next, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to James How, William Glen Walker, and Robert Henderson Scott, carrying on business under the style and firm of How, Walker, and Company, or either of them as creditors of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said court at Sydney, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

S. RAYMOND (L.S.) prothonotary.

NORTON, SON, and BARKER, proctors for Messrs. How, Walker, and Co.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Hughes Hallett.

TAKE NOTICE that an Order has been made in this estate to the effect following, that is to say: That the said John Walker do pay into the hands of the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates the balance of £451 now in his hands; and upon his so doing that he be and he is hereby released and discharged from his trusteeship in the said estate; and that in the event of no further claim being proved and allowed on the said estate within one month from this date, then that the balance of £451 be paid by the Chief Commissioner forthwith to the said John Nepean M'Intosh and Charles Hunter M'Intosh, or one of them; and that in the event of any claim being proved and allowed in the said estate within one month from this date, then such balance as may remain in his hands at the expiration of the said month after paying the amount of claims so proved and allowed be paid by the said Chief Commissioner to the said John Nepean M'Intosh and Charles Hunter M'Intosh, or one of them: and that notice of this Order be given twice during the ensuing week in each of the daily newspapers in Sydney aforesaid, and once in the *Government Gazette*.

WM. A. PUREFOY,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
GEORGE WANT,
Solicitor for John Nepean M'Intosh and Charles Hunter M'Intosh,
No. 3, Pitt-street, Sydney.

14th February, 1856.

IN THE ESTATE of the late TIMOTHY M'GRATH.—Notice.—Creditors in the above estate are requested to call at the office of the Executors, 160, George-street, (over Mr. Cook's, bootmaker), on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, between the hours of 10 and 11, and bring promissory notes, in order to receive a dividend.

TOOGOOD'S COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Pitt and King streets.—ALFRED TOOGOOD, in returning his grateful thanks for the great and liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in Sydney, begs to inform the mercantile community that he has, at a great expense, fitted up a suite of commercial rooms, equal to any in the cities of London, Paris, &c., where business may be transacted while enjoying a cheap and expeditious lunch, after the manner of the principal coffee houses in London. A. T.'s knowledge of this line of business being known for many years past, requires but little explanation from him. The English newspapers are received per each mail packet, together with some of the principal mercantile circulars of London, Liverpool, &c., which will afford useful information to those who have not the opportunity of receiving them direct. Lunch (from 11 to 3) 1s.

STATIONERY imported by the undersigned per late arrivals:—Ledgers, journals, account current books, invoice books, cash books, bill books, copying books, blue wove commercial post, superfine foolscap, foreign post, note paper, blotting paper, tracing paper, drawing paper, ruled paper for accounts current and account sales, pocket books, Gillott's best steel pens, superfine sealing wax, ink powders, best adhesive envelopes, bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory note books, manifold writers, and every description of mercantile stationery.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

THE STEPPING STONE TO KNOWLEDGE. Stepping Stone to Geography, Stepping Stone to Bible Knowledge, and Stepping Stone to English History, by a Mother; also, First Lessons in Geography, in question and answer, by a Lady. The above are 1s. 6d. each, sent free by post at the same price, on remittance in stamps
Child's Guide to Knowledge
Allen and Cornewell's English Grammar
Little Arthur's History of England
Illustrated London Spellings, London Readers, and London Instructors, plain and coloured
Crabb's New Pantheon, or Mythology of all Nations, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 9d.
Miss Corner's Histories, and Play Grammar, with every description of school books in all languages.

AT MOFFITT'S.

NEW MUSIC.—Just opened, ex Catherine Adamson, Jullien's Album for 1856. W. KING, 89, George-street.

FLUTES.—Just received, ex Catherine Adamson a few superior eight-keyed. W. KING, 89, George-street.

THE *HOME NEWS*, printed expressly for the Australian Colonies, contains a Summary of Political, Commercial, and Domestic Intelligence, collected up to the time of departure of each Mail for England.

The *Home News* may be obtained at all respectable Booksellers and Newsvenders throughout the Australian colonies. Dealers may obtain their supplies through the Local Agents in the respective colonies; or by application direct to the Proprietors Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., London; or to their Agent, AUGUSTUS WOLFEN, 44, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—WAUGH and COX have just received the New Part of the *Illustrated London News*, for NOVEMBER 1st. This part contains numerous magnificent single and double Engravings of the War, and many other subjects of interest. The following is a list of the views:—Major-General Wyndham, C.B., the Hero of the Redan; Hospital in Sebastopol; General Bosquet; Sebastopol, from Careening Creek, after the Storming; Storming of the Redan; The Redan at Sunrise—removing the wounded; Marshal Pelissier: The Assault of the Malakoff; General Simpson; The Church of Peter and Paul, in Sebastopol, showing the effect of the shot and shell; Bonfire and Fireworks at Blackheath, to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol; Interior of Sebastopol, The Theatre; Interior of part of the Malakoff; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; Her Majesty's Palace at Balmoral; Grouse Shooting in Nova Scotia; Admiral Dundas making Night Signals off Cronstadt; The Sevres Court in the Paris Universal Exhibition; Baron Bruck; Scene in a Street of Sebastopol; the late Sir William Molesworth; Paris Universal Exhibition; Various Views in Sebastopol, &c., &c.

Price, complete, 4s., or sent post free to any part of the colony, on receipt of 4s. 6d. in twopenny stamps.

Subscriptions to "Illustrated News, in town...... £1 5s.
Ditto in country, post paid...... £1 10s.
For 52 consecutive numbers.

WAUGH and COX, importers, George-street.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—Hotelkeepers, Confectioners, and Families supplied with "the real Wenham Lake Ice," delivered at their own doors, in suitable quantities, mornings and evenings. Orders left, or forwarded per post to the French Café George-street, will be punctually attended to. F. POEHLMANN.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, previous to Stock Taking, to commence on MONDAY, February 11th, at 96, Pitt-street, next to the Victoria Theatre.—PARRY and HALBERT (late Smith and Parry) are now offering the remaining portion of their summer stock at a great reduction from the original cost. The following list of prices will enable purchasers to judge of the great advantages to be obtained:—

SILKS.

Black silk dresses, all silk	21s worth 42s
Rich ducapes	27s 6d worth 50s
Rich striped and checked glacés	28s 6d worth 45s
Superb brocaded silks	45s worth 4 guineas
Rich damask silks	65s worth 7 guineas
MANTLES.	
French glacé mantles	10s 6d worth 25s
Ditto ditto ditto, richly trimmed	14s 9d worth 30s
Extra rich ditto	21s worth 42s
SHAWLS.	
French barege scarf shawls	10s 6d worth 21s
Superb designs	12s 6d worth 30s
Grenadine scarf shawls	21s worth 3 guineas
Real China crape	30s worth 4 guineas
DRESSES.	
Barege and muslin robes, at half the original cost.	
SEWN MUSLIN GOODS.	
1200 chemisettes, richly worked	25d worth 3s 6d
1200 habit shirts, ditto	25d worth 3s 6d
1000 muslin collars, ditto	1s worth 2s 6d
RIBBONS.	
2000 yards French bonnet ribbons, per yard	6½d worth 1s
1500 yards extra rich ditto	9d worth 1s 6d
MANCHESTER GOODS.	
500 pieces Horrocks' longcloth	3½d worth 6d
200 pairs 10-4 white counterpanes	5s 9d worth 10s 6d
100 pieces 10-4 white sheeting calico	1s worth 1s 6d
100 pieces Welsh flannel	9s worth 1s 6d
200 pieces Hoyle's best prints, per dress	2s 11½d worth 4s 6d
HOSIERY.	
600 dozen women's white cotton hose, per pair	6d worth 1s

PARRY and HALBERT beg to inform the public, that they will also sell off, without any reserve, the remaining portion of the last winter stock, consisting of coburgs, alpacas, French merinoes, woollen polkas, hosiery, blankets, and furs, regardless of the cost, to make room for several large shipments of winter goods, hourly expected.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to come early, as the whole must be sold within 14 days. The Sale will commence on MONDAY, the 11th February.

☞ Please observe the address—96, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre.

J. CORTI, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Manufacturer, grateful for past favours, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business at No. 56, Pitt-street North, opposite Messrs. Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

J. CORTI in soliciting future favours, begs to state that he has now on hand a choice assortment of gilt chimney cheval and toilet glasses, framed engravings, parlour ornaments, consisting of wax fruits and stuffed birds, under shades, Alabaster, Terracotta, and China figures, with shades, ladies' workboxes, &c., &c., at very low prices.

No. 56, Pitt-street North, opposite Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

OUTFITS, OUTFITS.—To Families Going Home. Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, begs respectfully to call the attention of passengers to her present extensive assortment of every description of ladies' and children's ready-made underlinen, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Estimates prepared on the shortest notice. Letters addressed as above will meet with the promptest attention.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street.—WILLIAM PRICE, Importer of British and French Goods.

FRENCH GLACE MANTLES!! Clearing out! in consequence of the season being advanced, at Fifteen Shillings and Ninepence each, at "La Ville de Paris."

FRENCH BALZORINES!! Five Shillings and Six pence the full dress of 12 yards, at "La Ville de Paris."

FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES!! Nineteen Shillings and sixpence the full dress of 20 yards, original price thirty five shillings, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

15s. TO MEASURE, the best Grasscloth Coats. BENJAMIN AZ[illegible] and CO. 66, King-street.

NEW DRESSES.—New Dresses, very cheap, at WALTHAM BUSH'S, 88 Pitt-street.

LADIES.—We respectfully invite your attention to a great display of new silks, decidedly cheap. WALTHAM BUSH and CO., 88, Pitt-street.

NEW MATERIALS, suitable for children's dresses, very cheap, at WALTHAM BUSH'S, 88 Pitt-street.

NEW FANCY SILKS, great display—very cheap, at WALTHAM BUSH'S 88, Pitt-street.

NEW FANCY SILK DRESSES, 35s. 6d. per dress, at WALTHAM BUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—Just landed, 16 cases of superior, by FREDERICK GEARD, Barrack-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—A small Invoice of assorted on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

RICE STRAW BONNETS, in girls', maids', and small women's sizes. Ladies' fancy bonnets of the latest fashion, ON SALE in small packages, at the stores of GREGORY, CUSITY, and CO., manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats, 216, George-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury London.

BERLIN HOUSE, 160, George-street. A new stock of French Embroidery Work, drawn on cambric for collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, and borders, just opened at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

A LARGE STOCK of Berlin Wool in great variety of shades, Berlin patterns painted on canvas, book markers, silks, canvases, &c., &c., just opened at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of the new German Bead Work, with patterns and beads for mats, baskets, candle ornaments, and other elegant ornaments for the drawing-room, at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Beverley House, 118, Pitt-street, late G. C. Tuting and Company. Thirty Days' Clearing Sale. The proprietors having purchased from the assignees the whole of the stock of the late firm of G. C. Tuting and Company, at half the original cost, have determined to hold a clearing sale for thirty days only, during which time the whole of the stock, consisting of silks, shawls, mantles, balzorines, bareges, muslins, prints, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, ribbons, and millinery goods, &c., will be offered for sale at extraordinary low prices. Open from 10 to 6.

SELLING OFF.—The whole of the extensive and most valuable Stock of the late firm of G. C. TUTING and CO., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, French Merinos Fancy Dresses, Ladies' Underclothing, &c., &c., is now being offered at excessive low prices at late G. C. TUTING and CO., 120, Pitt-street.

BEVERLEY HOUSE, 120, Pitt-street, late Firm of G. C. TUTING and CO.—This extensive Sale of Drapery, Silks, Velvets, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Furs, Ribbons, Mantles, Shawls, Hosiery, Millinery, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Ware, &c., is being continued with great success, owing to the superior quality of the goods and the immense reduction in price. The sale will continue for a few days longer. Late G. C. TUTING and CO., 120, Pitt-street.

MOURNING BONNETS! Mourning Bonnets!—A large and varied assortment, in crape and silk, at "La Ville de Paris."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 212 George-street, where everything suitable for the town and country can be obtained at the most reasonable prices. J. TAIT and CO., 212, George-street.

FEARFUL SACRIFICE!!—Silks, satins, shawls, dresses, lace mantles and scarfs, and a variety of other articles selling at little more than half English cost. 232, George-street.

TO PRINTERS, PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Messrs. ROBERT BESLEY and CO. are desirous of calling the attention of the trade to the patent granted to Robert Besley, and sealed on the 23rd day of October last, for the manufacture of a new and hard metal, especially adapted for type founding.

Since the first introduction of moveable types, their composition, as far as can be ascertained, has been precisely the same as that now in general use. The facilities of machinery—the long numbers of popular publications, all point to the necessity of a more durable material; this Messrs. Besley and Co., with the assistance of an eminent metallurgist, have succeeded in producing; they therefore confidently recommend the adoption of their founts cast in this new metal, as possessing a power of resisting pressure (as far as can be demonstrated by a series of the most severe tests) ten times greater than any type cast with the ordinary metal, besides the advantage of preserving the sharpness of the general impression for a much longer time.

The prime cost of this metal being considerably more than the ordinary type metal, the following are the prices at which founts of 120 lbs. and upwards can be supplied:—

English	1s. 4d.	Minion	2s. 6d.
Pica	1s. 6d.	Emerald	3s. 2d.
Small pica	1s. 8d.	Nonpareil	3s. 6d.
Long primer	1s. 10d.	Ruby	4s. 2d.
Bourgeois	2s. 0d.	Pearl	4s. 9d.
Brevier	2s. 2d.	Diamond	5s. 6d.

Messrs. Besley and Co. intend, in future, to cast the whole of their court-hands, texts, jobbing and ornamental founts in this metal.

Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, London, November 1st, 1855.

VALUABLE LIFE INTEREST of a young Lady (a good life) in an eligible City Freehold Property for sale. For particulars apply to ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary, Mort's Building's, Pitt-street.

NOTICE to BOILERS-DOWN in the Northern Districts.—For SALE, the Plant at Johnston's Bay, formerly known as the Sydney Salting Company's, consisting of a 15 H. P. boiler, 4 cylinders, steam engine, ruffling pan, piping, and every requisite for steaming down 50 head of cattle or 1000 sheep per diem. Full particulars to be had at the establishment, or from the undersigned, at Campbell's Wharf.

H. W. HAMILTON.

EX CATHERINE ADAMSON.—White Herrings, now landing, in prime order, for SALE, by ROBERT COVENY.

COALS.—Newcastle Screened, on SALE, by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

COUNTESS' and VISCOUNTESS' SLATES, PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned has just received ex Mary Rose and Gemini for sale
Best Bangor Countess' and Viscountess' slates
Fine Portland cement.
EDWARD SALAMON, York and Wynyard streets.

NOTICE.—The best English Salt Salmon, Ling, Cod, Tusk, &c., to be had at No. 10 and 11, George-street Market Shed.

PORTLAND CEMENT, and English Fire Bricks, on sale, at A. F. CROOK and CO.'s stores Miller's Point.

FINE TEAS, ex Aboona, consisting of Gunpowder, imperial, hyson, and oolong, in 10-catty boxes, on sale by A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

CHINESE PRESERVES, camphor-wood trunks, lacquered and plain, ditto chests of drawers, secretaries and portmanteaus, on sale by A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

KAURI SPARS.—For SALE at Cunyngham's Wharf, north end of Campbell's Wharf, the cargo of the barque Galatea, consisting of all kinds most in demand, and which will be sold cheap. Apply to Mr. LOCKWOOD, on the premises; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, in half jars. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt street North.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedding, &c., for SALE, at and under cost, at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, Sydney.

J. C. GLUE, wants at his office immediately—
5 useful farm men that can plough
4 experienced ditto for milking, good wages
2 men cooks for town
Numbers of useful general servants
Also, cook and laundresses.
58, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINE.—For SALE, a new 25 horse power, high pressure, horizontal engine, with tubular boiler, &c., complete. Address Box 182, Post Office.

CEMENT, in first-rate condition. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

800 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

LINE Salt for SALE. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

BANGOR SLATES.—
22 x 11
20 x 10
18 x 9
16 x 10 and 14 x 8. Remaining lots for SALE very cheap, ex Africa, Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf.

LUCERNE SEED, Clover Seed, fresh as imported. FERRIS and AKKINS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

NOW LANDING, ex Emperor and James Booth; and on SALE by JAMES POWELL, wheelwright, George-street, Brickfield-hill,
Bar, round, square, and flat iron
Horseshoe iron
Bevelled iron for stocks, all of the best brands
Axle-trees, blocks, various, with boxes to fit, and plough-share moulds, Abbott and Forster's brands.
Also, daily expected, invoices of other iron by various arrivals, which will be sold as reasonable as any house in town.

CEDAR.—The undersigned are purchasers of good Cedar, at market rates. MACNAMARA, SON, and CO, Macnamara's Wharf.

TO the CLERGY of EVERY DENOMINATION.—An unrivalled opportunity of securing a choice Organ at the sale of CHARLES KEMP'S, Esq., Macquarie-street.

DESCRIPTION.

A handsome large finger organ, built by G. M. Holditch, of London, to order for this climate, in a handsome mahogany French polished case, with a front of gilt pipes.

The compass of the keys is five and a half octaves (the greatest compass ever made), GG to C in altissimo. The pedal board has an octave and a half of notes made to act either with or without the keys. There are four composition pedals—two blowing actions, enabling the player to blow at pleasure. The bellows are most ample, and the wind is steadied by percussion valves. The whole of the pipes are enclosed in a Venetian swell, and the keys of the pedals draw out and in.

The stops consist of

No. 1—Pedal Pipes	No. 7—Principal
No. 2—Pedal Keys	No. 8—Flute
No. 3—Open Diapason	No. 9—Twelfth
No. 4—Stopped Diapason	No. 10—Fifteenth
No. 5—Clarabella	No. 11—Hautboy
No. 6—Dulciana	

Dimensions—Height, 12 feet; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 7 feet 6 inches.

The power of this instrument is quite sufficient for any moderate-sized parish church.

The mechanism is of the most modern improvements.

Cards to view the above can be had gratis on application to the auctioneer, ROBERT MURIEL, No. 158, George-street.

NEWTOWN.—Public Notice.—Furniture, &c., &c. &c.—Catalogues and cards are now ready at the rooms of the auctioneer, No. 156, George-street, to view the furniture, &c., for sale by public auction at the residence of Mr. W. Samuell, Pentonville, Newtown, on Monday next, the 18th instant. ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY!—On View, and for SALE, upwards of 2 000 remarkably choice Birds of all descriptions, consisting of canaries, starlings, woodlarks, skylarks, thrushes, blackbirds, jay birds, goldfinches, rare and valuable pigeons, together with numerous other birds; also cages, seed, glasses, &c. &c., suitable for the above. CONRAD BRANDES, 18, Bridge-street, next door to Mr. S. B. Cohen, jeweller, &c.

VERANDAHS.—Corrugated Galvanized Tinned Sheet-iron (Morewood and Rogers' Patent), in straight and curved sheets, assorted, from 5 feet to 8 feet in length by 2 feet wide. From the great strength of the metal when in this shape, a verandah made of corrugated galvanized iron requires no rafters or under ceiling of any kind, but only wall and front plates. The sheets are fastened together by nuts and screws. This kind of verandah has a particularly light and ornamental appearance, especially with the curved shape, and is very durable. R. C. WEEKES and CO., Ironmongers, George-street, Sydney, agents for the manufacturers.

FOR SALE, Prime Mess Beef. H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD *Herald* Office.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—On Sale, cedar boards, ½ inch up to 3; kauri pine, all lengths and widths; deal and pine battens, laths and flooring boards, tongued and grooved ½ inch lining boards, doors and sashes, turnery of all kinds, deals, cut and uncut, in every variety; Oregon pine, all lengths and sizes; soap, candle, beer, and wine cases always ready. JAMES COOK. Liverpool-street, July 12.

GALVANIZED Iron Roofing Tiles, Morewood's Patent. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

KANGAROO SKINS, Best heavy Van Diemen's Land. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

STATION AND SHEEP, BURNETT DISTRICT.—For SALE by the undersigned, the Station of CHEESBOROUGH, in the Burnett District, 115 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, Wide Bay, with improvements; also, with the station or separately, the following sheep, warranted sound and never diseased.

1000 wethers, 3½ years and upwards
300 ewes, 5 years and upwards

1300 sheep, more or less.

MORT and CO.

15,000 SHEEP for SALE. Fat and Store, depasturing and deliverable at the following districts, viz., Darling Downs, Casilis, and Goulburn. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

MILK COWS FOR SALE.—Four superior Cows in full milk. They can be highly recommended to any person in town requiring a cow for private use, being perfectly quiet, accustomed to dry food and to stand tied up. Apply at the H. R. I. Company's Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a commodious Family Residence. Entrance lobby and seven rooms, with shed and well of good water, wherein is fixed a lead pump, a large yard, with vacant ground adjoining. For particulars apply to No. 49, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, "owing to the proprietor leaving the district."—General Store in West Maitland, doing a good trade, and will admit of more general extension. The stock in trade consists of seasonable goods, to be taken at cost, and £100 goodwill coming in. The premises are extensive, and low rent. For further particulars apply by letter to J. W. E. P., *Herald* Office.

TO BE SOLD, a Farm of about 56 acres, named Bellister, on the Wolicomb Creek, Cook's River, seven miles from Sydney. The land is of first-rate quality, and cannot be surpassed in the vicinity of Sydney. There is about eight acres of garden enclosed in a ring fence, replete with choice fruit trees; also, two paddocks of about 11 acres; a cottage of 10 rooms fit for the reception of a respectable family. Omnibuses are running all day between the city and the village of Tempe, Cook's River Dam, about a mile from the estate. The land cultivated as a market garden would clear the purchaser in three years, being irrigated; the crops are abundant in dry seasons. For further particulars apply to Mr. HAYLEY, on the premises.

TO BUILDERS, Contractors, and others.—For SALE, at WILLIAM BROWN'S, joiner, Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street, cedar boards, from ½-inch up to 2-inch, pitch pine flooring boards, Oregon pine flooring boards, planed, grooved, and tongued deals, 11 x 3, and 9 x 3, cut and uncut; colonial hardwood shingles and laths; Hobart Town shingles and palings; Norway pine, 21s. per 100 feet.

TO PARTIES on the search for a FARM convenient to Sydney, and first-rate cultivation Land, seven miles from Sydney, on the Kogra Road, between George and Cook's River, partly cleared, with a slab house and improvements namely, fencing, part under cultivation. The land is what is termed a cabbage-tree flat. Never-failing supply of water. Containing 58 acres. Apply to C. ADRAIN, auctioneer, King-street. Terms, liberal.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLERS, and others.—For SALE, a very superior 13-horse power high-pressure Steam Engine, with boiler, &c., complete. Also a Flour Mill, with two pairs of 9 feet French burr stones, with patent dressing engine, and smut-machine of the newest and most approved construction. The above engine and mill have just been landed, ex Helen Baird, and will be sold either together or separately. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO. Towns' Wharf, January 25, 1856.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—100 Tierces Beef, ready for shipment, and guaranteed for two years; also, 50 barrels Irish and American Pork, Ox Tongues, Suet, &c., packed and ready for sea use.

Live stock supplied on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits, and Provisions of every description ready for shipment by E. S. CULLEN, Bon Accord Stores, Circular Quay.

N.B.—Merchandise and passengers' goods stored at a moderate rate. The stores are perfectly dry, free from vermin, and fit for any goods.

A SPACIOUS Public house and Ground for SALE. Liverpool Road. Apply S. BAKER, opposite Mort's.

FOR Private SALE, the Lease of that first-rate Family Hotel, called the Racecourse Inn, at Homebush, with 5 acres of Land fenced, with run of 180 acres until let. The house contains large bar, store-room, good cellars, spacious club or concert room, and 8 bedrooms, and stabling for 50 horses; can be let for £ 7, or 10 years. Apply to G. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., opposite Mort's.

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RAYMOND TERRACE.—Mr. EDMUND DOHERTY has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* at Raymond Terrace.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta—Mr. E. Mason.
Ryde—Mr. George Pope.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. G. W Croaker.
Mudgee—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. Charles Blakefield.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz.
Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. George Joll.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider.
Gundagai—Mr. Michael Norton.
Melbourne—Mr. John Cooper.
Geelong—Mr. Thomas Paterson.
Wollongong, Dapto—Mr. Hewlett.
Kiama—Mr. John Graham.
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp.
Maitland, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Paterson—Mr. W. M. Reade.
Raymond Terrace—
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire.
Murrurundi, and Armidale—Mr. A. Brodie.
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan

THE COAST.

Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer.
Manning River—Mr. Thos. L. Scott
Clarence River—H. Alderson, Postmaster, South Grafton.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. E. Hetherington.
Wide Bay, Gayndah—Mr. A. Walker, Postmaster.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Mr. Samuel Stevens.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch, booksellers. Launceston—Mr G. Spicer.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombala, Cooma—Mr. H. Kesterton.
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers.
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden.

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the proprietor, JOHN FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine.

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Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

FIVE DAYS' LATER.

European Intelligence.

By the *Catteaux Wattel*, we have farther news to the 24th of November, which we hasten to present to our readers.

[From our City Correspondent.]

Thursday, November 22, 1855.

There has been no later intelligence this week from the Crimea than was dispatched to you on Monday last. The Government despatches however have, given details of the destruction by the Allies of large quantities of grain and forage on the Sea of Azoff. There are also mails from the Crimea to the 10th instant, by a vessel just arrived at Marseilles, but the news she brings has of course been already given.

Lord Palmerston has got over his political difficulties for the present, by the Duke of Argyle having consented to accept, *pro. tem.*, the office of Postmaster-General, vice Viscount Canning, appointed Governor-General of India.

Almost every day there are notices in the daily press of the death of some one or more of the Crimean heroes; and perhaps none has caused more real public sorrow than that of General Markham, who died yesterday morning. He had lately returned home on account of ill health. He was the most gallant fellow that has distinguished himself in the war, and his loss is a great one to the country.

The reported loss of the late Australian (s.) Pacific, lately brought home from Sydney by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, proves to have been devoid of truth. At his request the Admiralty telegraphed to Constantinople, and had an immediate reply, assuring them of the safety of the vessel up to the 20th instant. This news was received yesterday, the 21st, and bespeaks the wonders of the Telegraph system.

The appointment of Mr. Labouchere to the Colonial Office appears to be well thought of here.

The public sales of colonial wool closed on Monday evening last. 58,750 bales of colonial were put up, 5720 East India, 574 China, and 3561 foreign. The sales opened heavily, and prices declined, but recovered towards the close to the full average of preceding sales, except for middling Australian and Victoria clothing flocks. A full report is enclosed.

A letter in the *Times* of to-day directs attention to an extract from Professor Owen's report on the Paris Exhibition, referring to the quality of the Australian wines exhibited, as "being as high as that of the wines of Austria, and much exceeding that of the wines of the Cape, or any other of our wine producing colonies." The writer, who signs himself "W. H. C." remarks, "why we don't import wines from Australia?" and urges that as the vineyards are failing in Madeira and on the Continent, it would only be just to the colonies to lower the import duty on them; and he further very correctly observes that "there is not the slightest encouragement given to our colonies to send us their products."

Friday, November 23, 1855.

Mr. Labouchere yesterday transacted business at the Colonial Office for the first time since his acceptance of the office.

The state of monetary affairs here is most critical, and if matters continue to go on so for a short while longer nothing can prevent a crisis. The demand for money has been most active since Saturday last, increasing day by day, and the rates rising accordingly. The rates of discount at the Bank of England are from 6 to 7 per cent., whilst out of doors they range from 6¼, if not nearer 6½, up to any figure. India Bills, with Messrs. Baring's acceptance, being six months, have been done at 7 per cent. and 2 per cent. commission. The banks and brokers all fight shy of long dated paper, and no wonder: who would lock up capital for so long a period when matters are as they are. The fact is there is a fearful pressure everywhere and yet with all this trade is sound, with the exception of some speculation in foreign and colonial produce such as sugar, tea, coffee, rice, hemp, flax, and tallow.

The Wool Market is steady, with a fair business.

"Strikes" in the manufacturing districts are increasing at present, about 3,400 operatives are out of employ.

The Corn Trade is very firm, the top price of English wheat may be quoted at 88s., and Foreign 98s; country flour has been 63s., but is now 60s. per sack.

The hop duty this year will reach the unprecedented figure of £380,000 to £400,000.

The King of Sardinia arrived at Marseilles at half-past 9, yesterday morning, and he was most warmly received. He proceeds next to Lyons, and will be in London the 3rd or the 5th December, and stay but five days.

The Czar of Russia has resolved upon making a further heavy levy upon the serfs to supply his army. The number of Russian soldiers lost since the war commenced, is returned at 300,000, which, as in the transfer of property in Russia a serf is valued at £100 per head, gives a loss to the nobility already of £30,000,000—no insignificant sum, and, when added to the crippled state of trade and the expenses of the Government, amount to a fearful sum. Our own loss is immense, but we are not so pressed by the aggregate. The Russian Government are permitting just so much trade and commerce to take place as to save the nobility from actual starvation. Thousands of Russian nobles are in a sad plight. Even poor old Baron Brunow is a ruined man by the awful change in the aspect of European politics.

There is a further talk of Sweden finally joining the Western Powers, but against this there is the prospect of Prussia and Austria being soon against us.

Consols have been up to 89 to-day, but closed at 88⅞ to ¼. The market has kept up singularly well under the monetary pressure.

Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

The Report of the Commissioners on the Hyde Park disturbances has been issued, and except that instead of recommending the dismissal, or some other severe sentence on Superintendent Hughes, this man, who was the great cause of the serious disturbance, is only censured for his want of judgment and intemperance. There is no fault to find with it, and the public will be satisfied with the same, with the solitary exception I named.

The Committee very justly point out that the Parks were intended for and must be kept for the innocent amusement and recreation of the people, not for the gathering of large concourses of dissatisfied persons.

Greatest excitement has been occasioned by a most disgraceful ebulition of religious feeling in Ireland, by the burning of a large number of Protestant Bibles at the Chapel of Kingstown. The allegation has been so prominently noticed, that the Government has considered it absolutely necessary to appoint an enquiry into the matter, and the immediate prosecution of the parties implicated. One of the Fathers states that the burning was confined to immoral books, and that if any Bibles were burnt it was by mistake.

The Rev. Dr. John Vaughan, incumbent of the district church of St. Mathew's, Brixton, has been committed for trial on the charge of falsifying the register for his own personal benext and advantage. The punishment for the offence is transportation for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for any term between two and four years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE EAST.

BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Marseilles correspondent:

"Marseilles, Friday, Nov. 23.

"The steamer Telegraph, Captain Nicholson, which left Kazatch on the 12th, and Constantinople on the 14th instant, has arrived, with General Simpson and suite.

"Despatches leave at 8 p.m.

"The Telegraph passed the French squadron, under Admiral Bruat, with the Imperial Guard on board, in the Greek Archipelago."

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:—

"Paris, November 23.

"The King of Sardinia arrived here to-day at half-past 1, at the station of the Lyons Railway, where he was received by Prince Napoleon.

"All the high dignitaries of the Emperor's household, the Ministers, the Presidents of the two Chambers, and the Prefects were waiting to receive his Majesty.

"The *cortege* followed the quays, the Place of the Hotel de Ville, and the Rue de Rivoli to the Palace of the Tuileries, and all along his passage the King was received with acclamations of sympathy."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following details:—

"The King of Sardinia arrived at Marseilles at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

"His Majesty was received on landing by Colonel Edgar Ney, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, first *veneur*: by the Marquis de Conegliano, Chambellan; and by Lieutenant-Colonel de Valabregue, Equerry Commander, sent by the Emperor to meet the King; by the General Commander of the 9th military division, by the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, by the General Commander of the department, by the Mayor of Marseilles, and the principal civil and military authorities.

"A salvo of artillery announced the landing of the King.

"The troops were drawn up in line of battle on the port, and formed a double line along the passage of the Royal *cortege*. An escort of honour accompanied the King's carriage.

"His Majesty was received at the entrance of Lyons by his Excellency Marshal Count de Castellane, Commander-in-Chief of the army at Lyons and of the 8th military division; by M. Vaisse, senator, charged with the administration of the department of the Rhone; by the Mayor of Lyons, and by the principal civil and military authorities.

"The King alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, which had been prepared by order of the Emperor for the reception of his Majesty and his suite.

"His Majesty alighted at the hotel of the Prefecture. Monsigneur the Bishop of Marseilles, who had awaited the King at the landing place, accompanied his Majesty to the Prefecture.

"The soldiers and the population of Marseilles who had assembled in crowds along the passage of the King, greeted him with enthusiastic cheers.

"His Majesty left Marseilles at a quarter-past 11 for Lyons.

"Before his departure the King paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Baden, at the Hotel des Colonies.

"Along the line, between Marseilles and Lyons, at all the stations where the Royal train stopped, his Majesty found assembled the principal local authorities, a detachment of troops, and the population eager to welcome the august ally of France.

"At Avignon the Archbishop came to the station to compliment the King.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening the King of Sardinia arrived at Lyons, amid salvos of artillery and the cheers of the population, who crowded the station, the quays, and the streets through which the Royal cortège had to pass.

The *Moniteur* adds the following—

"The King of Sardinia will receive a most hearty and warm welcome from the population of Paris.

"This august Sovereign is not only the descendant of one of the most glorious reigning families of Europe, the chief of a nation whose destinies from time immemorial have been bound up with those of the French nation; by his eminent personal qualities, his loyalty and his tried courage, by the readiness with which he sent his brave troops to fight side by side with our own for the same cause, King Victor Emmanuel has special claims to the sympathies of France."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following, dated Constantinople, November 12:—

"According to the last accounts, Omar Pasha was expecting a battle. General Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais by the Akhiska road. About 8000 Turks under Moustapha Pasha, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Osurgethi. The Commander-in-Chief bade them meet him at Kutais, which will become the theatre of some important engagement, unless the Russians prefer intrenching themselves in the defiles which protect the advance to Teflis."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA IN FRANCE.

Marseilles, Thursday.

The Sardinian steam-frigates Carlo Alberto and Governal, having on board King Victor Emmanuel and his suite, have just entered the port.

The quays are lined with troops. The Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and the general commanding the division have gone on board to receive his Majesty. All the vessels in the port and the houses in the streets through which the King will pass are dressed out with flags. The weather is very fine, and the quays are crowded.

His Majesty will alight at the Prefecture, where he wil partake of a collation, and afterwards start for Lyons.

Trieste, Wednesday.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 12th.

General Vivian, who is closely hemmed in by the troops of General Wrangel, has sent for reinforcements of cavalry.

LATEST FROM ST. PETRSBURGH.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

[From our own Correspondent.]

Berlin, Friday Evening, November 23rd.

The advices from St. Petersburg, state that the visit of the Czar to the Crimea has confirmed the worst apprehension of the state of things there.

Prince Gortschakoff retains the discretion of remaining or evacuating, as circumstances may dictate.

There is some talk of a general arming of the whole Russian nation.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Army of the Centre, whose head-quarters are at Kieff, is to be reinforced by 10,000 militia, from the government of Wladimir.

We learn by way of Vienna that the permission granted by the Allies for neutral vessels to load corn in the Sea of Azoff is useless.

The vessels belonging to the house of Gopcewitch, of Trieste, have been refused communication with the shore in that sea, for want of quarantine; and there is no quarantine establishment nearer than Odessa.

Express from Paris.

(*From the Second Edition of the Times of Nov.* 24.)

The following is our Paris correspondent's letter, dated yesterday, 6 p.m.:—

The great event of this day is the arrival of the King of Sardinia in Paris. From 11 o'clock this morning a considerable portion of the population of Paris thronged towards the terminus of the Lyons railroad to receive and welcome with their acclamations Victor Emmanuel. Though the *Moniteur* had announced that the Royal *cortege* would pass along the quays and the rue de Rivoli, a great many houses on the Boulevards, the clubs, and theatres, were from an early hour decorated with flags, displaying the national colours of France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey. The Cirque Napoleon in particular was remarked for the elegance of its decorations. The rue de Rivoli, the place of the Hotel de Ville, and the quays, in fact the entire line along which the King was to pass, were similarly adorned, as also the façade of the station and the large court yard. On the place itself detachments of foot chasseurs and of the line kept the ground, and the guards of honour within the court were selected from the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. A canopy of crimson velvet, fringed with gold, flung over the door of the waiting-room, which had been transformed into a splendid saloon, hung with red velvet, fastened up with gold. Clusters of flags belonging to the allied nation, with the name of Victor Emmanuel, and the shields with his Royal arms, completed the ornaments. A rich carpet extended from the door to the pathway, on which the King was to step from the carriage, and galleries to the right and left had been prepared for those who were specially invited. A detachment of the Cent-Gardes and Guides were drawn up on both sides of the entrance to the waiting-room, and seven of the Imperial carriages awaited his Majesty and suite.

At half-past 12 Prince Napoleon left the Palais Royal in a state carriage, preceded by two outriders wearing the imperial livery. Marshal Magnan, Colonel Fleury, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, and a great number of public functionaries, civil and military, awaited Prince Napoleon at the railroad station. The members of the Council of Administration, the station masters, and all the *employés* were drawn up within.

At one o'clock precisely the arrival of the royal train was announced, and in five minutes after, the locomotive, decked out with the Sardinian colours, stopped; the drums beat to arms, and the full band of the Guides, who were stationed at the entrance of the reception room, struck up the "Marche de Savoie."

The King, who wore the uniform of a colonel of Hussars, descended from the carriage, and was received the first by Prince Napoleon, whose hand he shook warmly, and replied to the words of welcome of the Prince. The suite of the King consisted of Colonel Edgar Ney, first Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; the Marquis of Conegliano, Chamberlain; and Colonel Valabregue, Equerry, who had accompanied the King from Marseilles; the Marquis of Villa Marina, Sardinian Ambassador, and all the members of the Legation, who had also gone to Marseilles to meet him; Count Cavour, the Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, the Marquis Pasqua, the Chevalier Nigra, former Minister and Superintendent of the Royal Household; Major-General Morozzo della Rocca, Aide-de-Camp to the King; General Count d'Angrogue, Aide-de-Camp; General Carderina, Aide-de-Camp; Count Cigala, Colonel of Cavalry; the Chevalier Persano, Commandant of the Port of Genoa; Count de Robillant, Captain of Artillery and Orderly Officer to the King; Count Velperga Barone, Orderly Officer; M. Riberi, Principal Physician; and the Chevalier Canna, Sub-intendant to the Civil List. The Royal *cortege* entered the waiting room; the whole of the persons who filled it rose, and received his Majesty with acclamations of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive le Prince Napoleon!*" which were taken up and repeated by the crowd, which thronged the court of the station and the approaches to it. The carriages soon drove up in order at the entrance, and the King and his attendants entered them. Prince Napoleon and his Majesty entered the same carriage, which was preceded by four outriders wearing the Imperial livery, and the whole of the *cortege* began to move in the following order:—A squadron of Guides, with the band; three Court carriages, preceded each by three outriders, the Royal carriage, preceded by outriders, and followed by a squadron of Cent-Gardes. Colonel Fleury rode at the right, and Colonel Ney at the left, and a squadron of the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard closed the procession. Though rain was falling, the crowd was considerable along the line through which the King passed, and received the Royal visitor with warm acclamations. The *cortege* soon after entered the Place du Carrousel by the passage of the Pavillion du Rohan, and entered the Court of the Tuileries by the triumphal arch. The drums were beating to arms, the troops presented arms, and the acclamations became louder and louder as the King approached the Palace.

The apartments of the Pavillon Marsan are those occupied by the King during his stay at the Tuileries; and the aides-de-camp, orderly officers, and physician, occupy the next apartments.

The Emperor, at a visit which he made to Rambouillet with the Duke of Cambridge at the beginning of the week, presented 10,000 francs to the Mayor of that place, to be distributed among the poor.

M. de Moulon, First President of the Imperial Court of Douai, and M. Falconnet, Procureur-General of the Imperial Court of Pau, took the usual oaths before the Emperor, at the Tuileries the day before yesterday, prior to assuming their respective functions.

The consecration of Mgr. Delalle, the new Bishop of Rhodez, took place a few days ago, in the usual form, in the Cathedral of Nancy. The Bishop of Nancy officiated, and was assisted by the Bishops of Strasburg, Metz, and St. Die. The Prefect of the department, the General commanding the division, the judges of the courts, and other functionaries of the city and department, were present.

M. Romieu, formerly Director of the Beaux Arts, Inspector of the Imperial Libraries, has just expired at Nyons (Drome).

The Emperor has just issued a decree, in which he declares that, "being desirous of giving to the Empress Eugenie, his well-beloved consort, a particular mark of his affection, he has decided that the educational establishments of the Legion of Honour, which are now to resume the name of "Maisons Imperiales Napoleon," are placed under the protection of the Empress, to whom a report of the situation and wants of these establishments is to be presented every year by the Grand Chancellor of the Legion.

The receipts of the Orleans Railway during the week ending on the 17th instant were 1,058,349f., or 127,784f. more than during the corresponding week of 1854. The gross receipts since the 1st of January amounted to 46,592,519f., being a difference in favour of 1855 of 7,826,852f.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 65f. 75c. for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 90f. 95c.; and the New Loan at 66f. 70c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,115f.; Great Northern, 891f. 25c.; Strasburg, 892f. 50c.; New Shares, 750f.; Paris and Lyons, 1,137f. 50c.; Lyons to the Mediterranean, 1,237f. 50c.; Western of France, 760f.; Bordeaux and Cette, 702f. 50c.; Great Central of France, 590f.; Lyons and Geneva, 665f.; Bank of Credit Mobilier, 1,240f.; Austrian Railways, 715f.

THE EAST.

The *Courrier de Marseille* of the 22nd inst. publishes the following letter, dated Kamiesch, the 6th inst.

The squadron of Admiral Bruat has arrived, and is to take on board the Imperial Guard, which is returning to France. The presence of that naval force has imparted extraordinary activity to our roads. On the morning of the 3rd the Admiral came ashore, and immediately left for head-quarters with a few officers of his staff. Admiral Lyons also landed at an early hour from the Hannibal, and waited upon General Simpson. All subsequently met in the house of the Marshal, who highly complimented his colleague of the navy on the result of the brilliant expedition to Kinburn. The breakfast was followed by a council of war. This fact, which was quite natural, gave some credit to a report circulated on the arrival of the English squadron, namely, that a new expedition was contemplated. I have reason to believe that such an expedition was intended, for the purpose of destroying some extensive provision stores belonging to the enemy, and making a diversion on his left; but it was afterwards abandoned. It was also rumoured a few days ago that the Anglo-Turkish contingent at Kertch was closely pressed by General Wrangel. I have heard that some trifling engagements occurred between the advanced posts; but it appears that General Vivian considered his position so seriously menaced, that he sent to Balaklava for a reinforcement of cavalry. The General, however, being in the service of the East India Company, and, as such, not authorised to command troops of the Royal army, General Simpson refused to comply with his request, and the steamer despatched from Kertch immediately started for Constantinople to bring up the cavalry of the English contingent. There exists between those two armies a deplorable anomaly, and this circumstance is a striking proof of it. The navy is happy to have had it in its power to strike a decisive blow at the close of this arduous and fruitful campaign. It was well entitled to that satisfaction after the fatigues, perils, and inglorious labours imposed upon it by the events of the war. The Admiral returns to France with seven ships of the line and several frigates. The embarkation of the Imperial Guard, has already commenced. The brigade of General Manèque, formerly commanded by General Ulrich, is composed of the Zouaves and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Voltigeurs, and that of General Clerc, previously under the orders of General Poteves, of the Foot Chasseurs, and 1st and 2nd Regiments of Grenadiers. They present a considerable effective force, notwithstanding the losses they have suffered. The Artillery and Engineers also return, and only two mounted batteries of artillery remain. The embarkation will be terminated on the 8th, when the squadron will weigh for Constantinople, where it is to stop four days. Our position at Sebastopol has not changed. The city and the northern forts continue to exchange shells. The fire of the Russians is more active than ours. In spite of the vigilance of the enemy, our daring seamen often play tricks upon him. Under cover of the darkness, boats enter the roads of Sebastopol, take soundings, and survey the opposite coast. They also silently visit the masts of the sunken ships, which alone appear above the surface of the water, and examine their position. From the mast of one of those ships still floated the Russian flag, forgotten, no doubt, in the precipitate retreat of the crew. Officers and men more than once determined on laying hold of it; but the ship was lying nearly in the centre of the roads, and completely protected by the enemy's guns. The attempts made during the fine cold nights of October had been unsuccessful, on account of the moonlight, the Russians, at the least stir, pouring in that direction a shower of projectiles, which rendered the operation, if not impossible, at least very perilous. Finally, some nights ago, the attempt succeeded. The Russian colours were removed, and presented to the Admiral. The army corps on the Tchernaya is constantly kept on the *qui vive*, expecting to be attacked by the Russians, who are in no hurry to descend from their positions. The general opinion, however, is, that they cannot remain on the plateaus of Mackenzie and the Belbek. The French and Sardinian outposts continually exchange shots with those of the enemy. The best possible understanding exists between the Sardinian troops and ours. Everybody professes the greatest esteem for the soldiers of the army of General La Marmora, who are as active, intelligent, industrious, and vigilant as ours. The English are now executing stupendous works. Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimea would be laughed at. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the allies, for why should the English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town with stone in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, repairing part of the town, and extending the railway, if the country was to be abandoned? Every day 6000 men are employed in those works. The English army is at present more flourishing and numerous than ever. It numbers about 50,000 men, and reinforcements are daily arriving. Our last accounts from Kinburn were brought by the squadron. The place is covered on the land side by formidable works, and if the Liman of the Dnieper should freeze, and the Russians be tempted to retake the position, the 95th Regiment and its brave Colonel M. Danner, will give them something to do. The garrison of Kinburn is exclusively French. The brigade of General Spencer has been partly landed at Eupatoria.

Independently of those fortifications, which, defended as they will be, could defy 50,000 assailants, Kinburn will be protected by the squadron of Commander Paris, consisting of several frigates, now anchored along the coast of Oczakoff, and the floating batteries of Devastation, Lave, and Tonnante. I have been told by a naval officer that the *reconnaissance* made in the Bug had produced excellent results, and most useful information for our future operations. The remainder of the brigade commanded by General Bevaine had returned. The division of General Chasseloup Laubat is arriving by degrees, and occupies the former quarters of the foreign legion. The importance of the port of Kamiesch daily increases, and its command is now confided to Captain Maussion de Candé.

According to the last advices from Souchum Kale of the 27th of October, Omar Pasha's army had reached Tchimtchura, a town situate on the river Galigsa, within 20 leagues of Kutais. His advanced guard was at Okum, four leagues further on.

The garrison of Kars had received some provisions from a convoy intended for the Russian army. The conductors of it, Persians, allowed themselves to be bribed, and for a certain sum of money consented to deliver up to the Turks what was intended for their enemies. Some supplies were also expected at Kars, which had been sent from Frzeroum and Trebizond, but no one knew exactly where they were. Letters received by the Government say nothing to confirm the report of the malady of General Mouravieff. It is now said that the report was purposely put in circulation by the Greeks, in order to have an opportunity of refuting it, and thus throw doubt on other facts of proved authenticity.

AUSTRIA.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Vienna, November 21.

To all outward appearance the diplomatic world is doing little or nothing in the Eastern Question, but you may be assured that the preliminary steps towards the realization of the first and fourth guarantee points are about to be taken. The first point relates to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia; the second to the future position of the Christian population of Turkey. It is still uncertain when Baron Prokesch will leave Vienna, but it is well known that as soon as he reaches Constantinople, the conferences relative to the reorganization of Moldavia and Wallachia will begin. The majority of the Constantinople correspondents write that there are frequent misunderstandings between Lord Redcliffe and M. de Thouvennel, but reliable information has been given me that such is not the case.

The new Concordat meets with no mercy at the hands of the German journalists, who view it in exactly the same light as it is regarded by at least two-thirds of the population of this empire. The organs of the clerical party in Germany are at great pains to show that the close union between the Church of Rome and the sword of Austria is a death blow to the machinations of the revolutionary faction in Italy, but lay Conservatives predict that sooner or later the concordat will lead to the downfall of the Austrian Empire. The effect produced on the people by the convention with Rome is so extremely unfavourable, that the heads of the Church have directed their subordinates to act with extreme circumspection, "and gradually to accustom their flocks to the new order of things."

At last the Viennese have come to the conclusion that there is little or no chance of peace being concluded this winter, and the consequence is that everything is extremely flat on 'Change. Hardly any business is now done, as great firms intend to speculate largely in the shares of the Crédit Mobilier, which, as they flatter themselves, will within six months be at 30 and 40 per cent. premium. This, however, is not my opinion, as the Company can find no financiers who are capable of conducting such an immense establishment. There is to be an Exhibition here in 1859, but only for Austria, the German Zollverein States, and the Italian States, which have the same Customs tariff as Austria. The British officers here have already sent 1800 horses down the Danube to Bulgaria. 800 of the horses are of superior quality, and were bought for the Artillery of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent.

PRUSSIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Berlin, November 22.

Under date of 22d October, the King signed an order for the issue of a loan of 7,800,000 thalers, at 4½ per cent., the proceeds of which are to be applied to railway purposes. The interest of this loan and the percentage to be applied every year towards a sinking fund for paying it off, in so far as they are not covered by the proceeds of the lines for whose benefit the loan is raised, will be defrayed out of the railway fund, and will therefore produce no extra burden on the Ways and Means of the State. This railway fund, which is derived from the tax laid on railways, has an annual receipt of 1,689,600 thalers against yearly obligations at present amounting only to 260,000 thalers. The loan is to be called for gradually as occasion for the money requires, and is not expected to make any impression even on this money market.

It is believed that General Canrobert, after leaving Stockholm, where, however, he is to stay some what longer than was at first intended, will pay a visit to the King of Denmark at Copenhagen; such a visit could hardly be omitted under the circumstances, as the King is a member of the Legion of Honour. Great doubts are expressed here that any thing like negotiations for an alliance have been commenced by the General during his stay in Stockholm, and still more so that anything will result of his visit to the two Scandinavian Courts beyond the improvement of the good feeling already existing between them and the Court of France.

The "insufficiency of the harvest" in Russia, as the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* lately stated it, is further proved by the circumstance that considerable quantities of corn are being imported by the Russian Government from this country for the supply of the western provinces. In Courland, Liefland, and Finland the harvest is understood not to suffice even for the wants of the population.

Our Government has lately consented to the export from England, and the import into Germany, of a large parcel of saltpetre for the powder manufacturing purposes of the German Confederation. At the last sitting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfort, the thanks of that body were voted to Sir Alexander Mallet for his late exertions in bringing about this arrangement. At the same sitting an annual pension was voted to a Lieutenant Jackson, who had left our naval service to enter into that of United Germany, as represented by the Central Power of the Archduke John, at Frankfort. On this occasion the Diet departed from its standing resolution to require that the claimant of a pension should show that he had quitted the service of his own Government with its consent, seeing that our Government never consents to our naval officers entering into foreign service.

A considerable number of young men resident here have lately been ordered off for military duty, and in some cases have been appointed to penal detachments, *i. e.*, in which criminals are kept to hard labour in a fortress, although as far as three years back they were adjudged after due medical examination to be unfit for service in the active army, and are still in possession of regular certificates from the military authorities to that effect. [illegible] they had in the [illegible] being taken to serve, applied to a certain retired lieutenant, who for a "consideration" had procured them certificates of exemption. These certificates were, however, forged by him, and the individuals in question were in due course required to appear for examination by the surgeon, when it turned out that they might have spared themselves the bribe, seeing that they were really physically unfit for service, which was on this occasion duly attested by the proper authorities. The hard measure of justice that is now inflicted on them in taking them out of the social positions they have acquired on the faith of their exemption from military duty, is induced by the subsequent discovery of their having been guilty of bribery, while the Lieutenant had been guilty not only of receiving the bribes but of forging the documents in question.

The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rhenish house for delivery next spring of bullet-proof steel cuirasses.

Sir Charles Napier was elected for the borough of Southwark, on the 20th of November, without opposition.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Morning.

The following items of Commercial intelligence are from the *Times* of November 21:—

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 per mille premium, (according to the last tariff,) which at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.29½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.35, it follows that gold is about 0.23 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 426 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold gives an exchange of 13.5¾; and, the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.5, it follows that gold is 0.18 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108½ per cent., and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 25-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 1.05 per cent. against England; but after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

The sudden buoyancy noticed yesterday afternoon in the English funds has been manifested to-day in a still stronger manner, and they have closed at a further advance of three-quarters per cent. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 88¼, were first quoted 88 to ⅛, and remained without alteration until the afternoon, when a series of large purchases, coupled with a general report that peace negotiations were about to be re-opened under the auspices of the King of the Belgians, caused a rapid advance to 88¾ to ⅞, which was the last official price. At a later hour the animation increased, and transactions were effected at 88⅞ for money, and 88⅞ to 89 for the 6th of December. The payment of the 10 per cent. instalment on the English loan passed off well, and there was no excessive demand for money in the Stock Exchange. At the Bank of England the applications were very numerous; but, as their receipts from the public this week for loan instalments, &c., will amount to about £2,000,000, they will possess proportionate means for giving extended accommodation. In these circumstances nothing is done in the discount-market below the Bank rates; yet, although the recent signs of speculation in some articles and the revived demand for silver for China have led to an increased feeling of the necessity for caution, there are no signs of distrust in any quarter. Bank Stock closed at 207 to 209; Reduced, 87½ to ⅝; New Three per Cents., 88¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 3⅛; Annuities, 1885, 16¼; India Stock 226 to 229; India Bonds, 10s to 7s discount; Exchequer-bonds, 98½ to ⅝; and Exchequer-bills, 12s to 8s discount.

The accounts from Paris to-day state that the buoyancy on the Bourse yesterday was caused by purchases, alleged to have amounted to nearly a million sterling, accompanied by rumours of the contemplated treaty with Sweden having been concluded. It was also stated that the position of the Bank of France continues to improve.

From St. Petersburg the rate of exchange shows a slight diminution in the existing pressure, the quotation having recovered to 35½. Politically the letters contain nothing of importance, except that they seem to indicate an increasing desire for peace.

The colonial produce markets this week have opened with diminished excitement, although in many instances there is still considerable firmness. Sugar, in consequence of continental supplies, was dull, with a continued tendency to reaction, the prices accepted at public sale being 2s. to 3s. per cwt. below the extreme point lately reached. In tea a good business has been transacted to-day, at full prices except for some common descriptions. For plantation Ceylon coffee there has been a rather better enquiry, at from 60s. to 82s. per cwt., and rice is quiet, but exceedingly firm.

In the tallow market there is a tendency to heaviness, the current operations showing a decline of about 3d. from the quotations of this day week.

The *Times* of the following day, the 22nd, says—

The rapid advance in the English funds during the past two days was well maintained this morning at the commencement of business, but ultimately there was a considerable reaction. Consols for money, which closed yesterday, after regular hours, at 88⅞, were first quoted at 88⅞ to 89, whence they improved until for an instant they touched 89⅛. This further rise brought in sellers, and, after some fluctuations, the last official prices were 88⅝ to ¾ for money, and 88¾ to ⅞ for the 6th of December. Nothing of a more definite character transpired regarding the motive for the recent extraordinary purchases in Paris and London, and although the weakness of the market at the end of the day was mainly owing to a demand for money, it was in some degree attributable to these not having been carried further. In the absence of any real intelligence, various unfounded rumours, both political and financial, were industriously circulated. Bank Stock left off at 207 to 209; Reduced, 87⅞ to 88; New Three per Cents, 88 to ⅛; Long Annuities, 3⅛; Annuities, 1885, 16¼; India Stock, 233 to 229; India Bonds, 11s to 6s discount; Exchequer Bonds, 98 to ⅛; and Exchequer Bills, 12s to 8s discount.

The demand for money at the Bank of England to-day was extremely active, but not more so than was anticipated from the loan and the revenue payments now in course of absorption by that establishment. In the discount market, also, the business was large at full rates.

We continue to have more of a market for sugar to-day. The remainder of the unsold lots of Mauritius taken in at auction yesterday have been disposed of at the bought-in prices. There is an inquiry from the trade, and refined goods in particular are sought, but at recent rates there is much difficulty in meeting with a ready supply. There was an auction of 776 boxes of low to fine yellow Havannah, the whole of which was withdrawn, holders requiring extreme rates. Privately 500 baskets of Java now landing have been sold at 54s.; and 100 casks of Martinique on the spot at 58s. 6d. for fair grocery.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15.—Catteaux Wattel, Hamburgh ship, 1100 tons, Captain Louis Meyer, from the Downs November 26. Gilchrist, Watt and Co., agents.

Feb. 15.—Royal Shepherd (s.) 300 tons, Captain W. H. Saunders, from Launceston the 11th instant. Passengers: Rev. Mr. Oldfield, Messrs. Munce, H. and R. Hanson, Collins, and 5 in the steerage. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

IMPORTS.

February 15.—Catteaux Wattel, from London: 614 bars iron, 9 packages, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 65 furnace bars, 2 cases, Soars, Brothers; 10 hogsheads brandy, 123 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co; 198 packages, H. W. Hamilton and Co; 50 hogsheads, Willis, Merry, and Co; 1 case, Officer Commanding troops; 26 cases, Vial D'Aram and Co; 4 casks, Saunders and Co; 1 case, J. Powell; 57 packages, Wm. Randle; 400 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co; 13 packages, F. Napier and Co; 6 cases, H. R. Harford; 1 case, Statham; 5 casks, W. G. and A. Moore; 100 cases, G. Thorne and Co; 4 cases, Webb; 50 packages, D. P. Warren and Co; 3 cases, Sir W. Denison; 128 packages, Gilfillan and Co; 78 packages, Haege and Prell; 12 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co; 18 trucks, J. Westbrook; 1 case, Salmon; 26 cases, W. G. Sprigg; 2 cases, W. Acheson and Co; 1 case, Willis; 1 case, G. Bennett; 1 box, Lewis; 15 packages, F. Smith, sen.; 110 packages, T. Skinner; 101 packages, J. Milsom, jun.; 37 packages, Donaldson and Co; 1 case, Willis, Merry, and Co; 670 packages, Brown and Co; 11 packages, Crawley and Smith; 59 packages, Saddington and Son; 14 cases, Lamb, Spry, and Co; 17 packages, Prince, Bray and Ogg; 1 case, J. C. Brandon; 1 box, Broughton; 11 casks, N. Cason; 2 cases, J. G. and C. Chapman; 4 boxes, R. M'Kay; 125 iron plates, 17 packages, Cowan and Israel; 102 cases, Sayers and Learmonth; 19 cases, John Watson; 1 parcel, S. Goodwin; 25,000 slates, 763 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co; 292 packages, A. Foss and Co; 2 cases, Smith; 885 packages, D. Cooper and Co; 6 cases, L. Hordern; 2 cases, A. Hordern; 3 packages, Barker; 25 bales, W. Wright; [illegible] packages, A. S. N. Company; [illegible] packages, Kreamer and Co.; 310 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 3 packages, J. Page; 163 packages, F. M'Nab; 6 packages, Nott and Edwards; 59 packages, J. Coleman; 26 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, J. Keep; 10 half tierces, Thomas Skinner; 5 packages, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 5 packages, Ebsworth and Co.; 29 packages, Foss, Son, and Co.; 815 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 55 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 92 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 83 packages, A. C. Cohen; 187 packages, Captain Ridley; [illegible] bars, 791 bundles iron, 28 iron pots, 143 camp ovens and covers, 4 forge backs, A. Henty and Co.; 173 packages, M. Moss; 9 cases, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 57 packages, P. Marx; 83 cases, Caird and Co.; 77 packages, A. Tolano; 575 packages, Levicks and Piper; 187 packages, J. Jacobs; 1662 packages, R. K. and F. Tooth; 6 cases, E. Davis; 16 packages, M. Despointes; 2141 packages, Order.

The Catteaux Wattel left the Downs on the 25th of November, and has made a splendid passage of 78 days, to this port.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—

Loaf sugar
Crushed sugar
Rice
Tobacco, duty paid
Ditto, in bond
black pepper
Sardines, half-boxes
Ditto, quarter-boxes
Coffee
Dutch butter
Pickles
Sherry and port wine, in casks and cases
Brandy
Gin, various brands
Champagne
Zinc
Iron tiles
Linseed oil
Colza oil
Window glass
Rope.

J. DHANIS and CO., Macquarie-place.

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PUBLIC SALES OF COLONIAL WOOL.

NOVEMBER 19, 1855.

The third series of sales of colonial wool of the season commenced on the 13th October, and concluded this day, comprising—

18,978	bales	Sydney
16,938	,,	Port Phillip
2,979	,,	Van Diemen's Land
4,418	,,	South Australian
3,286	,,	New Zealand
279	,,	Swan River
11,962	,,	Cape of Good Hope
58,840		
5,720	,,	East Indian
564	,,	Shanghai.

The condition of the wool and woollen trades during September led to a very general opinion that there would be little variation in the preceding and present sales, but the unlooked for material advance in the rate of Bank discount immediately before the opening sale had a most unfavourable influence, and caused a depression in prices on the average of nearly 1d. per lb. As the sales progressed prices further retrograded, till it became necessary to withdraw a great portion of those descriptions which pressed most heavily on the market, viz., Sydney and Port Phillip wool of middle and ordinary qualities—imperfectly washed.

The objection to washing wool was never more manifest than at these sales, excepting wools absolutely in the grease, suited for foreign demand.

The arrival of the early purchases in Yorkshire no doubt gave satisfaction, and after the sales had proceeded nearly half through a most favourable change was apparent. Many flocks which had met with no competition a few days before, found buyers by private contract, and a large portion of the wool withdrawn was placed in later catalogues, and sold comparatively at satisfactory prices. A vast deal of middle qualities of wool in objectionable condition, however, must be quoted 1d to 1½d lower than July prices. Combing wool has been in request, and reached nearly former rates. Scoured wool may be also considered to have gone at firm prices.

There was less competition for lambs' wool than usual. Of skin wool there were but few parcels.

From the commencement of the sales Cape wools were much favoured. Foreign demand soon established nearly last sales prices, and with few exceptions they were steadily maintained. The decline in few cases exceeded ½d, improved flocks having greatly the advantage. It is computed about 3000 bales were bought for foreign account.

—There have been large arrivals of East India wool in this country of late. The better qualities of white sold with spirit at ¾d to 1d reduction, but for coloured and very inferior the biddings were languid.

PRICES CURRENT.

		s. d.		s. d.
AUSTRALIAN.				
Clothing, best quality	from	2 0	to	2 4
Fair and good ditto	,,	1 9		1 11½
Inferior ditto	,,	1 6		1 8
Superior scoured	,,	1 11		2 3½
Scoured, 2nd	,,	1 7		1 10
Handwashed	,,	1 2½		1 7
Lambs	,,	1 4		1 7
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 1		1 4
Grease	,,	0 10		0 11½
Skin	,,	1 0		1 3
TASMANIAN.				
Superior combing and clothing	,,	1 11		2 1
Fair and good ditto ditto	,,	1 7		1 10
Inferior ditto ditto	,,	1 3		1 6
Scoured	,,	1 10		2 0
Superior lambs	,,	1 9		1 10
Fair and good ditto	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior ditto	,,	1 2		1 4
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 0		1 3
Grease	,,	0 8½		0 10
Skin	,,	1 3		1 6
PORT PHILLIP AND PORTLAND BAY.				
Superior combing and clothing	from	1 9		2 0
Fair and good ditto ditto	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior and bad-conditioned	,,	1 2		1 4
Scoured	,,	1 11		2 2
Ditto inferior	,,	1 7		1 10
Superior lambs	,,	1 9		1 11
Fair and good ditto	,,	1 6		1 9
Inferior ditto	,,	1 3		1 5
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 0		1 4
Grease	,,	0 9		0 11
Slipe and skin	,,	1 0		1 4
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.				
Fair and good combing and clothing	from	1 5		1 8
Inferior and bad-conditioned	,,	1 1		1 4
Fair and good lambs	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior ditto	,,	1 2		1 4
Scoured	,,	1 7		1 10
Broken, pieces, and locks	,,	1 2		1 4
Grease	,,	0 9½		0 11½
Skin and handwashed	,,	1 2		1 5
NEW ZEALAND.				
Fair and good flocks, evenly packed	,,	1 5		1 8
Inferior and ill-conditioned and unevenly ditto	,,	1 0		1 2
Scoured	,,	1 9		2 0
Lambs	,,	1 3		1 6
Handwashed	,,	1 2		1 5
Skin	,,	1 3		1 6
Grease	,,	0 7½		0 10½
SOUTHERN AFRICAN OR CAPE.				
Fair and good flocks	from	1 5		1 7
Inferior and ill-conditioned	,,	1 2		1 4
Lambs	,,	1 4		1 5½
Scoured	,,	1 4		1 6
Handwashed	,,	1 1		1 3
Broken and pieces	,,	0 11		1 2
Grease	,,	0 7		0 8½
SWAN RIVER.				
Fair flocks	,,	1 3		1 5
Lambs	,,	1 4		1 7½
Broken and pieces	,,	0 11		1 2
Grease	,,	0 9		0 10
EAST INDIAN.				
Good white	,,	0 11		1 1
Fair ditto	,,	0 8		0 10
Good yellow	,,	0 7		0 9
Inferior ditto	,,	0 6		0 7

SOUTHEY and SON, brokers.

PARRAMATTA.

THE REVISION COURT.—WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The Justices present were Mr. Forbes, P.M., and Messrs. Robinson, Redd, Frazer, Moore, C. B. Suttor, and G. Forbes.

Mr. Gould, solicitor, attended on behalf of several of the parties interested; and Messrs. Ryan Brenan, Oakes, and Byrnes appeared on behalf of the claimants generally.

The proceedings opened with a lengthy discussion as to the precise meaning and scope of a salary qualification amounting to £100 a-year.

Mr. GOULD argued that the words "at the rate of" not being added implied that it was the intention of the Legislature to entitle every one to vote who possessed a salary of £100 for a year, and had enjoyed it for at least six months previously, no matter whether the money was payable weekly, monthly, or otherwise. He admitted, however, that a party engaged at so much per week, month, &c., would not be similarly entitled, inasmuch as he was liable to be turned away at a moment's notice. The next point determined was with regard to board and lodging. A party claimed to be inserted on the roll as being the occupant of rooms, and paying for his board and lodging £40 a year. He swore that he paid for his board and lodging weekly a sum amounting to upwards of £40 a year. Mr. Gould argued that he was not entitled to be enrolled, on the ground that his engagement for board and lodging was not yearly. This view was sustained by the bench, whereupon Mr. Oaks and Mr. Byrnes contended that the applicant could be enrolled by virtue of his lodging only, which, according to the Act, was not required to be yearly, but simply "at the rate of £10 a year." Evidence was then taken to show that the party paid this sum for his lodging, and his claim was accordingly admitted. The Bench further ruled, on the showing of Mr. Brenan, that claimants whose names had been omitted by the collectors were not necessarily bound to attend the revision, except when objected to, provided they could get other parties personally known to the Bench to attend for them; such parties, of course, being in a position to testify to the validity of qualification, &c. A majority of the Bench also held that they had the power, under the 17th section of the Electoral Act, relating to the correction of mistakes and supplying of omissions, to alter one qualification to another. Mr. Gould admitted that this power existed in minor cases, but not to the extent of changing one distinct qualification into another. Another point determined was with reference to the precise meaning of the term householder; in other words whether a person occupying a premises, but not residing on them, could be considered as a householder in reference to those premises.

Mr. GOULD argued that the term "householder" was synonymous with housekeeper, and in support of his argument he quoted from Barnwell and Creswell, page 137, showing that the term householder comprehended simple occupancy. The bench ruled accordingly. Although several names were struck off a very large number was admitted. For the South Riding alone Mr. Brenan succeeded in establishing at least 100 claims. On Thursday a question was raised, as to whether a man was entitled to vote by virtue of a yearly salary, although the employment for which he received it may have been changed within the six months preceding the date of registration. The bench held that any man who received a fixed yearly salary of £100 was entitled to vote, no matter for what employment or from whom he obtained it. It was further ruled that a person entering a house on the 21st June would be six clear months in possession on the 21st of December at mid-night supposing no removal to have taken place in the meantime. The further consideration of the Electoral Lists for Parramatta was adjourned until Saturday next.

GOULBURN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAST week we had much pleasure in stating that fine flour was selling at £36, and seconds at £34 per ton. Since that time the millers have again reduced the price, and fine flour is quoted at £34 per ton, and seconds at £32. Wheat has also fallen 1s. 6d., and is now quoted at 11s. per bushel. The difference in the price of flour betwixt Sydney, Maitland, and this town was commented upon last week by the *Goulburn Herald*, but the writer of that article forgot that the wheat crops are got in some two or three months earlier in the Hunter River districts than here, and in consequence, from the plenteousness of wheat, the millers at Maitland are able to supply their customers at reduced rates; and in like manner the immense amount of flour imported from Valparaiso and other places has a considerable influence over the Sydney markets. The wheat brought to this town is very reluctantly sold, and the millers are scarcely able to supply the demand. The bakers have again lowered the price of bread, which is now 9d. the 2lb. loaf,—even yet too high, for when flour was £55 per ton the 2lb. loaf was selling at 1s. It is no wonder the bakers make such handsome fortunes.

Several of the friends and well wishers of the Reverend William Ross, the Presbyterian minister, are raising a fund to present to that gentleman, as some proof of their sympathy for the considerable loss he has sustained by reason of the accident to the Schomberg, in which vessel he was a passenger. When this gentleman started for England a year since, the members of his congregation, as well as a large number of the townspeople, presented him with a purse as a token of their esteem. Mr. Ross' loss is the more serious to him, as he was bringing out a very choice collection of books, and also some specimens of art to form the nucleus of a museum.

On Friday last, the attention of the sitting magistrates was taken up in the investigation of a charge of maliciously stabbing pigs. The parties were all butchers, between whom a good deal of jealousy seemed to exist. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, named Carroll, that three pigs, his property, were in the habit of straying about the town; and that when they returned to his premises one day last week, the whole of them were more or less injured by wounds, apparently inflicted with a knife; he traced marks of blood to John Mail's, the defendant's premises, and accused him of injuring the animals, which was denied. Another witness, a boy of eight years of age, proved the throwing of a knife at these same pigs by the defendant. The latter called his partner to refute this, and to prove that the pigs were not on his premises on the day in question. The magistrates, however, committed the defendant to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions, but admitted him to bail.

On Thursday last, the Odd Fellows walked in procession to the Episcopalian Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Sowerby. The collection made on the occasion was applied to the funds of the Sunday School.

On Tuesday applications were again made by Messrs. Fuljames and Walker for licenses as auctioneers. The Justices granted one to the former, but refused one to Mr. Walker, although he was backed by a petition in his favour, signed by upwards of fifty respectable inhabitants of the town.

The Justices met at the Court House on Tuesday to revise the present electoral rolls. There was a full bench of magistrates present. The list for the Southern Boroughs was first taken, and included 341 names. There were only three claims. Two of the parties claiming were already on the list, the other one was allowed. The list for the Counties of King and Georgiana included 63 names residing in this district. There were no claims nor objections. The list for the County of Argyle included 360 names. There were 141 claimants. On the reading over the list of claims an objection was made that proof ought to be given of the right of the party to have his name inserted on the list. The objection was overruled by the Court, which decided, that on the name being read over by the Court, and no objection being raised, the same should be considered as inserted in the electoral roll.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—A writer in the *Empire* of yesterday, who signs himself "A Country Looker-on," insinuates or asserts that the report of the meeting at the Barley Mow, on Tuesday evening, was calculated to mislead the public. As the reporter who attended, I take occasion to repudiate, in the most unequivocal terms, the charge of partiality or unfairness thus made. I further deny that "A Country Looker-on" has shown that the report was partial or unfair. He states that the reporter had ample opportunity of looking out of the window, and satisfying himself as to the real state of affairs. This is not correct; even had the reporter been able to extricate himself from those who hemmed him in on all sides, he could not have looked out of the window during the proceedings without jostling some one of the speakers, and without creating some confusion. When the proceedings terminated, but while one of the speakers of the evening was still on his legs, in vain trying to get a hearing, the reporter took up his notes, left the room, and closely surveyed the multitude from the step of the parlour door. His impression then was that there were about one thousand persons present; and those who know anything of meetings are aware that large numbers do not run home the moment the chairman leaves the chair. But if there were two thousand persons present, or even more, the reporter cannot be accused of misleading, when he states, as was stated in the report, that it was the impression of many present, that the larger number were assembled. People who talk about three or four thousand men, (for some mentioned the latter number) assembling at a ward meeting, in a widely dispersed city with an entire population of some seventy or eighty thousand souls, would do well to count those present at the next meeting they attend. They will find that four hundred persons, not to speak of thousands, present a very numerous appearance, especially when assembled in the open air. I will quit "A Country Looker-on," by remarking that if he wished to show that the *Herald's* report was partial to the candidate to whom the coalitionists are opposed, he should have endeavoured to disprove the assertion in the report that "a very large proportion" of those present at the meeting in question were unfavourable to the four candidates. If this statement were correct, it mattered little for his case whether the number was three thousand or three hundred.

By one of the reports I see that some one present at a meeting a few evenings ago, called into question the correctness of the *Herald's* report of the meeting on the South Head Road. As the meeting at the Blind Beggar (which I also reported) was the only public meeting held on the South Head Road, it is to be presumed that this it was which was alluded to. I defy any of the speakers or listeners at that meeting to put their finger on a line of the report which was incorrect or untruthful. It can readily be understood, however, why this report did not please many. At the meeting at the Blind Beggar it was that one of the speakers told the friends of the coalitionist candidates that they must work hard if they intended to keep Mr. Plunkett out, thereby divulging the fact that some at least of those who are making themselves most prominent in the election are not so much desirous of securing the proper representation of the city, as they are of depriving thousands of the citizens of all share in the representation. Had the reporter suppressed this "speech," as he has suppressed many facts—many observations coming from electors—damaging to some of the four candidates, his report no doubt would have given satisfaction to such people as "A Country Looker-on," whose knowledge of "the country" is in all probability limited to a stroll in Hyde Park or the Domain.

REPORTER.

14th February.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Upon the hint contained in Dr. Woolley's letter several parties have called upon me, to request that I would endeavour to obtain subscriptions for a portrait of Sir Charles Nicholson, to be painted by a resident artist; and I am happy to say that some dozen admirers of our late Speaker and well-wishers to the advancement of colonial art have placed their names upon a list, which I have little doubt but we shall find sufficiently added to in a few days to remunerate Mr. Campbell for a life-size portrait, painted in a style which will justify the course now taken.

Subject to Sir Charles Nicholson consenting to sit, subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mr. Williams (of the firm of Nichols and Williams), and myself; and I hope I may be excused for reminding those who may be desirous of subscribing that there is no time to be lost, as Sir Charles sails in the La Hogue to leave this on the 1st of March.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. MORT.

Sydney, February 14.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

In accordance with the Regulations of 8th March, 1853, respecting the establishment of Local Land Offices, the following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction at the times and places hereunder mentioned, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Police Office, Albury.

ALBURY (Town Lots).—Parish of Albury, county of Goulburn: Lots 1 to 10, Two roods each, Allotments Nos. 1 to 9 and 20 of section 16; 11 to 30, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 17; 31 to 40, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 23 of section 19. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Tamworth.

BARRABA (Town Lots).—Parish of Barraba, county unnamed: Lots 1 to 16, Two roods each, Allotments Nos 1 to 4 and 9 to 20 of section 9; 17 to 27, Two roods each, Nos. 8 to 10 and 13 to 20 of section 10; 28 to 44, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 12 and 14 to 18 of section 11. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

MARYBOROUGH (Town Lots).—Parish of Maryborough, county of March: Lots 1 to 12, One rood each, allotments Nos. 1 to 6 and 15 to 20 of section 82. Upset price £12 per acre.

MARCH (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Maryborough, town of Maryborough: Lots 13 to 16, Two acres and two roods each, allotments, Nos. 1 to 4 of 107; 17, One rood and thirty-six perches No. 1 of section 108; 18, Two roods and two perches, No. 20 of 108; 19, Three roods and fourteen perches, No. 3 of 103; 20, One acre and fifteen perches, No. 4 of 108; 21, Two acres two roods and two perches, No. 1 of section 109; 22, Two acres two roods and twenty-two perches, No. 2 of 109; 23, Two acres three roods and ten perches, No. 3 of 109; 24, Two acres three roods and twenty-nine perches, No. 4 of 109; 25, One acre three roods and twenty-two perches, No. 1 of section 114; 26, One acre three roods and twenty-nine perches, No. 2 of 114; 27, One acre three roods and thirty-two perches, No. 3 of 114; 28, One acre three roods and thirty eight perches, No. 4 of 114; 29, Two acres and fifteen perches, No. 5 of 114; 30, Two acres and seventeen perches, No. 6 of 114; 31, Two acres and thirty-two perches, No. 7 of 114; 32, Two acres one rood and sixteen perches, No. 8 of 114. Upset price £3 to £1 per acre.

On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

SOUTH BRISBANE (Town Lots).—At South Brisbane, county of Stanley: Lots 1 to 13, Thirty-six perches each; allotments Nos. 3 and 6 to 17 of section 16; 14, Thirty six perches, No. 11 of section 13; 15 to 17, Thirty-six perches each, Nos. 2, 9, and 10 of section 17; 18, One rood and one and a half perch, No. 5 of section 18; 19, One rood and twenty-four and a half perches, No. 6 of 18; 20 to 22, Thirty-six perches each, Nos. 18 to 20 of section 16; 23, Thirty-six perches, No. 9 of section 13; 24, Thirty-six perches, No. 7 of section 18; 25 to 41, Thirty-six perches each, Nos. 1 to 7 and 10 to 20 of section 20. Upset price, £100 per acre.

SOUTH BRISBANE (Suburban Lots).—South Brisbane, county of Stanley: Lot 43, Five acres 3 roods and eight perches, allotment No. 48. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. Lot 44, Four acres and thirty two perches, No. 55. Upset price £3 per acre. Lot 45, six acres and twenty-four perches, No. 74. Upset price £1 10s. per acre.

On MONDAY, MARCH 3rd, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Molong.

EAST MOLONG (Town Lots).—County of Wellington, parish of Molong: Lots 1 to 6, Two roods each, Allotments Nos. 11 to 16 of section 5; 7 to 22, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 4 and 9 to 20 of section 7; 23 to 32, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 5 and 11 to 15 of section 14; 33 to 40, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 4 and 9 to 12 of section 7. Upset price £6 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Port Macquarie.

MACQUARIE (Town Lots).—Town of Wingham, county of Macquarie: Lot 1, Two roods, allotment No. 8 of section 12; 2 to 9, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 8 of section 19; 10 to 29, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 11; 30, Twenty-seven perches, No. 1 of section 14; 31, One rood, No. 2 of 14; 32 and 33, One rood and twenty-five and a half perches, Nos. 3 and 4 of 14; 34, One rood and thirty and a half perches, No. 5 of 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

GLOUCESTER (Country Lots).—At the confluence of Manning River with the Cut Creek, county of Gloucester: Lot 35, Forty-three acres, Princess' Bay, Manning River: Lot 36, Fifty-nine acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

MACQUARIE (Suburban Lots).—Near Port Macquarie, county of Macquarie: Lot 37, Five acres, allotment No. 2 of section 47; 38 and 39, Four acres and two roods each, Nos. 3 and 4 of 47; 40, Three acres one rood and nineteen perches, No. 4 of section 42; 41, Three acres and thirty-five perches, No. 5 of 42; 42 and 43, One acre each, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 38. Upset price, £2 10s. to £4 per acre.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

MURRAY.—(Town Lots).—Village of Lambert, county of Murray: Lot 1, Two roods, allotment No. 1 of section 1; 2 to 9, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 8 of section 2; 10 to 18, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 9 of section 9; 19 to 21, Two roods each, Nos. 6 to 8 of section 7; 22 to 26, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 6 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Crown Lands Office, Carcoar.

BATHURST.—(Town Lots).—Village of Cowra, county of Bathurst: Lot 1 to 4 Two roods each, allotments Nos. 5 to 8 of section 8; 5 to 9, One acre each, Nos. 11 to 15 of 8; 10 to 13, Two roods each, Nos. 1 to 6 of section 10; 14 to 20, 1 acre each, Nos. 1 to 15 of 2. Upset price, £2 per acre.

BOOKS.—Thirty-six cases ... will ... of 18 cases well-selected books, ... buyers are reminded that the same commences at ... o'clock.—ADV.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at her residence, in Castlereagh-street South, Mrs. Plomer, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at the Church School, Goulburn, the wife of Mr. E. G. Fairman, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Liberty Plains, near Parramatta, Mrs. Frank Kayvett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

By special license, on the 13th instant, at Camperdown Church, by the Rev. C. C. Kemp, Josiah Joshua Davis, second son of Mr. G. Davis, Bark Huts Inn, Liverpool-road, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. G. Clydesdale, of Ashfield.

On the 13th November, 1855, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Wesley-street, Enniskillen, Ireland, by the Rev. James Burdock, assisted by the Rev. John Dwyer, Andrew Moffitt, Esq., surgeon, R.N., to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Greer, Esq., late of Sydney, New South Wales.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in its required temperature.

☞ Observe the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

WOLLONGONG.—Mr. DE LISSA, the Optician and Oculist, will visit Wollongong for three days only, and will be at Mr. RUSSELL'S, Royal Marine Hotel, on TUESDAY, 19th instant.

THE GREAT PURIFIER of the BLOOD and INVIGORATOR of the SYSTEM.—SHAW'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA (prepared from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla, in conjunction with exotic herbs, roots, and flowers of great medicinal properties), is a certain and speedy health-restorer in the varied "ills that flesh is heir to." It acts directly on the blood, and drives all impurities from the system with almost electric velocity. Sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. W. SHAW and CO., Medical Depot, No. 71, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, a Sitting-room and bedroom, No. 22, Upper Fort-street.

PERRY and HILT'S DAILY COACHES will leave SYDNEY and CAMDEN every morning in the following manner:—

UP COACHES.
Sydney, by the 8 o'clock a.m. train
Parramatta, at 9 ,,
Liverpool, at half-past 10 o'clock
Campbelltown, at half-past 12
Arriving in Camden at 2 p.m.

DOWN COACHES.
Camden, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Campbelltown, at 11 a.m.
Liverpool, at 2 p.m.
Arriving in Parramatta in time to meet the 4 o'clock p.m. train.

BOOKING OFFICES:—Bransgrove, George and King streets, Sydney; Payton, Parramatta; Hawthorn, Liverpool; Campbell, Campbelltown; Waters, Narrellen; Risley, Camden.

N.B. A coach will leave Mr. Bransgrove's EVERY MORNING, at half-past 7, to be in time for the 8 o'clock train.

JOHN PERRY and THOS. HILT, proprietors.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital—Two Millions. Reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on Premiums. Present rates of Premiums.

CLASS 1. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum

CLASS 2. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Household furniture, and non-hazardous goods, the same rate as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous goods and trades 2s. to 5s. per cent. extra.

Special risks according to arrangement.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

SMITH, CROFT, and Co., agents.

Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 152, George-street. Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's, By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth. Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcom. Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Mr. W. T. Boyce. For Auckland, New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange. Hours of attendance from 10 till 4. A table of the rate of premium to be obtained on application at the Office. S. H. SMYTH, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, BOURKE-STREET Melbourne, 1st January, 1856.—M. M'CAW and ANOTHER most respectfully return thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal support they have received since resuming business, and assure them that no effort shall be wanting on their part to merit its continuance.

They beg also to intimate that, at the request of a number of influential stockholders, they have been induced to make arrangements for resuming business as sheep and cattle salesmen.

In making this announcement they wish it to be understood that they enter the field free and untrammelled, having no bad debts in their books, and consequently no bad customers to support; neither have they any stock speculations (directly or indirectly) to clash with the interests of their constituents; which independent position they mean to maintain, as they intend to sell for cash only; and to render account sales with cash at the close of every sale (except in large transactions, where the vendor himself may think fit to take acceptance, in which case he will do so at his own risk.)

They are convinced that this is the true and legitimate mode of conducting sales. Let the butcher who has not cash to purchase 10 or 15 cattle, as under the present system, buy five or even two (for which every possible facility will be given) and he will thus buy for cash the number he really wants, at the same price as he can at present buy for credit a number he does not require, and the vendor who requires immediate cash will pocket 2½ per cent. by the change.

Parties favouring M. M'Caw and Another with stock for sale may depend upon the greatest care being taken in draughting it and preparing it for sale, and every effort being made to realise the top price of the day.

All stock sent to them will be duly advertised, and circulars sent to every butcher in the city and suburbs, free of charge to the vendor in every case where the commission amounts to four times the expenses.

M. M'Caw will attend the yards daily on and after the 1st of February, and from his well known ability as a judge and salesman of stock, together with the principles upon which they propose to conduct that part of their business, they confidently anticipate that amount of support it shall ever be their endeavour to merit.

N.B.—In consequence of resuming the cattle trade, the daily horse sales will in future commence at 11 o'clock. These arrangements will not interfere with their private sales, as they have engaged very able assistance in that branch of their business; and their mode of conducting it is simply to ... a fair market value upon each animal, and neither to ask more nor take less, having ... followed which plan since resuming business, it has ... to give the highest satisfaction to both buyers and ...

REPRESENTATION of EAST CAMDEN.—To EDWARD J. HAWKSLEY, Esq.—SIR,—Your absence at the General Meeting of the Electors of this county at Jamberoo, on the 12th instant, occasioned severe disappointment to the "Man from Campbelltown" and his several friends, who were in waiting to thank you for your cordial support of the Attorney-General John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., in his canvass for the representation of Sydney.—(Signed) AN ELECTOR.

CATERERS FOR PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.—To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.—I conceive that as one who has contributed ... to the public amusement in this colony, I should have fair play, as a stranger in a foreign land. My case is this: I had made arrangements to perform with my company at Newcastle, and arranged with Mr. Mayner, of the California Hotel, for a place for my marquee, as you will see by the following letter:—

"California Hotel, Newcastle, December 31, 1855.

"Sir,—In reply to yours of the 29th instant, I hasten to answer the same by return of post, and beg leave to state, you can have the ground opposite the house gratis. I can also accommodate your company, and I will charge you the same ... as Mr. Hammond and other people have charged you. I have also room for one or two horses. Please let me know when you will be down here.

(Signed) M. MAYNER."

Considering, according to this letter, everything correct, I pitched my marquee opposite Mr. Mayner's house, and performed there seven days, without any knowledge that the ground on which the marquee was did not belong to Mr. Mayner. And you may conceive my astonishment when, embarking on board the steamer for Sydney, to have a bill presented for £7, for rent of said land, opposite Mr. Mayner's. I indignantly denied the charge, and left Newcastle, never dreaming more about it. Judge then of my astonishment when performing at the White Horse Inn, Newtown Road, Sydney, to have bailiffs placed on my marquee, by a Mr. H. H. White, of Newcastle, for rent of the ground I had at Newcastle, opposite Mr. Mayner's. This infamous charge of Mr. White's I have paid rather than go to law; but I appeal to you and the colony of New South Wales, whether this is not a complete swindle, and whether the Landlord and Tenants' Act is not a disgrace to this colony?

(Signed) PABLO FANQUE.

FEGEE MISSIONS.—The Executive Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Sydney, having had its attention directed to certain remarks contained in a summary of news for England, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 2nd instant, deem it just to place on record the following resolutions:—

1. This committee deeply regrets that the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* should have published in his summary of news for England statements calculated to make an erroneous impression on the minds of his readers with reference to the origin of the war between King George, of Tonga, and the natives of some parts of Fegee; on the way in which those natives are converted from heathenism to Christianity; on the character of the Missionaries in those Islands, and the work in which they are engaged.

2. This committee records its thanks to the Rev. John Watsford, for his timely and Christian refutation of the remarks in question.

3. This committee having heard the statements of the Revs. Messrs. Lyth and Calvert (recently from Fegee) on those subjects, would further record its conviction that the article in the *Herald* is by no means in accordance with truth; and also its regret that, after having read Mr. Watsford's letter, the Editor should be of opinion that he has nothing whatever to retract.

4. That the above resolutions be sent as an advertisement to the *Sydney Morning Herald* in time for its next issue.

HENRY H. GAUD, Chairman *pro tem*.

February 14th, 1856.

£1000 TO LEND, on city property. Address, stating interest and security, to Q., *Herald* Office.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date, with interest added at the rate of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to their currency, may be had in sums ... even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

PARRAMATTA.—JOHN WILLIAM CURRAN, Stone Mason.—All persons having claims against the above named are requested to present the same to the undersigned, before the 16th February instant, as they cannot be received after that date; and all persons indebted to J. W. Curran are requested to pay the same forthwith to J. F. STAFF, auctioneer, commission agent. Parramatta, Church-street, February 6th, 1856.

THE undersigned requests that all accounts due by him may be presented for payment, at the office of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on or before the 25th inst., as he is about to leave the colony. J. WALKER.

TENDERS are required for laying down a large quantity of Water Pipe Apply to BEAUMONT and CHAPMAN, George-street, or at Point Piper house.

NOTICE.—I have this day engaged the services of Mr. ROBERT COMYNS, as collector of moneys and orders on my account, JAMES JONES. No. 418, wine and spirit stores. George and Bathurst streets. 4th February.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted as partners in my business as commission agent, ship broker, &c., Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James Malcolm. The business will, in future, be carried on under the firm of James Malcolm and Co. JAMES MALCOLM. February 1st, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR and JAMES HEATHER ATKINSON has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Alexander M'Arthur, to whom all debts due to the late firm are to be paid, and by whom all the liabilities of the late firm will be discharged.

A. M'ARTHUR.
JAMES H. ATKINSON.

Witness, HENRY WOODWARD.
11th February, 1856.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of John Smith, late of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Freeholder, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named John Smith be granted to Thomas Molloy, of Parramatta-street, innkeeper, and William Roberts, of number one hundred and twenty-six, King-street, in the city of Sydney and colony aforesaid, solicitor, the executors in the said will named. Dated this 9th day of February, A.D. 1856.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
One of the executors in the said will named.

126, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as storekeepers, at Braidwood under the style of Walker and Terrey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm will be received, and all liabilities of the firm will be paid by SAMUEL WALKER, who will continue the business in future on his own sole account. January 7th, 1856.

SAMUEL WALKER,
WILLIAM TERREY.

Witness—JOHN DAWSON.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the widow and next of kin of PHILIP BUTTON, late of Brovinia, in the Burnett district, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, deceased.

Greeting:

WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales that the said Philip Button departed this life on or about the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the said colony, we hereby cite you to appear personally or by your proctor, before our said court at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the first day of March next, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to James How, William Glen Walker, and Robert Henderson Scott, carrying on business under the style and firm of How, Walker, and Company, or either of them as creditors of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said court at Sydney, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

S. RAYMOND (L.S.), prothonotary.

NORTON, SON, and BARKER, proctors for Messrs. How, Walker, and Co.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Hughes Hallett.

TAKE NOTICE that an Order has been made in this estate to the effect following, that is to say: That the said John Walker do pay into the hands of the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates the balance of £451 now in his hands; and upon his so doing that he be and he is hereby released and discharged from his trusteeship in the said estate; and that in the event of no further claim being proved and allowed on the said estate within one month from this date, then that the balance of £451 be paid by the Chief Commissioner forthwith to the said John Nepean M'Intosh and Charles Hunter M'Intosh, or one of them; and that in the event of any claim being proved and allowed in the said estate within one month from this date, then such balance as may remain in his hands at the expiration of the said month after paying the amount of claims so proved and allowed be paid by the said Chief Commissioner to the said John Nepean M'Intosh and Charles Hunter M'Intosh, or one of them: and that notice of this Order be given twice during the ensuing week in each of the daily newspapers in Sydney aforesaid, and once in the *Government Gazette*.

WM. A. PUREFOY,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
GEORGE WANT,
Solicitor for John Nepean M'Intosh and Charles Hunter M'Intosh,
No. 3, Pitt-street, Sydney.

14th February, 1856.

IN THE ESTATE of the late TIMOTHY M'GRATH.—Notice.—Creditors in the above estate are requested to call at the office of the Executors, 160, George-street, (over Mr. Cook's, bootmaker), on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, between the hours of 10 and 11, and bring promissory notes, in order to receive a dividend.

TOOGOOD'S COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Pitt and King streets.—ALFRED TOOGOOD, in returning his grateful thanks for the great and liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in Sydney, begs to inform the mercantile community that he has, at a great expense, fitted up a suite of commercial rooms, equal to any in the cities of London, Paris, &c., where business may be transacted while enjoying a cheap and expeditious lunch, after the manner of the principal coffee houses in London. A. T.'s knowledge of this line of business being known for many years past, requires but little explanation from him. The English newspapers are received per each mail packet, together with some of the principal mercantile circulars of London, Liverpool, &c., which will afford useful information to those who have not the opportunity of receiving them direct. Lunch (from 11 to 3) 1s.

STATIONERY imported by the undersigned per late arrivals:—Ledgers, journals, account current books, invoice books, cash books, bill books, copying books, blue wove commercial post, superfine foolscap, foreign post, note paper, blotting paper, tracing paper, drawing paper, ruled paper for accounts current and account sales, pocket books, Gillott's best steel pens, superfine sealing wax, ink powders, best adhesive envelopes, bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory note books, manifold writers, and every description of mercantile stationery. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

THE STEPPING STONE TO KNOWLEDGE. Stepping Stone to Geography, Stepping Stone to Bible Knowledge, and Stepping Stone to English History, by a Mother ... First Lessons in Geography, in question and answer, by a Lady. The above are 1s. 6d. each, sent free by post at the same price, on remittance in stamps

Child's Guide to Knowledge
Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar
Little Arthur's History of England
Illustrated London Spellings, London Readers, and London Instructors, plain and coloured
Crabb's New Pantheon, or Mythology of all Nations, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 9d.
... and Play Grammar, with every description ... in all languages.

At MOFFITT'S.

NEW MUSIC.—Just opened, ex Catherine Adamson, Jullien's Album for 1856. W. KING, 89, George-street.

FLUTES.—Just received, ex Catherine Adamson a few superior eight-keyed. W. KING, 89, George-street.

THE HOME NEWS, printed expressly for the ..., contains a Summary of Political, Commercial ... intelligence, collected up to the time of departure of ... Mail for England.

The *Home News* may be obtained at all respectable Booksellers and Newsvenders throughout the Australian colonies. Dealers may obtain their supplies through the Local Agents in the respective colonies; or by application direct to the Proprietors, Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., London; or to their Agent, AUGUSTUS WOLFEN, 44, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—WAUGH and COX have just received the New Part of the *Illustrated London News*, for NOVEMBER 1st. This part contains numerous magnificent single and double Engravings of the War, and many other subjects of interest. The following is a list of the views:—Major-General Wyndham, C.B., the Hero of the Redan; Hospital in Sebastopol; General Bosquet; Sebastopol, from Careening Creek, after the Storming; Storming of the Redan; The Redan at Sunrise—removing the wounded; Marshal Pelissier; The Assault of the Malakoff; General Simpson; The Church of Peter and Paul, in Sebastopol, showing the effect of the shot and shell; Bonfire and Fireworks at Blackheath, to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol; Interior of Sebastopol, The Theatre; Interior of part of the Malakoff; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; Her Majesty's Palace at Balmoral; Grouse Shooting in Nova Scotia; Admiral Dundas making Night Signals off Cronstadt; The Sevres Court in the Paris Universal Exhibition; Baron Bruch; Scene in a Street of Sebastopol; the late Sir William Molesworth; Paris Universal Exhibition; Various Views in Sebastopol, &c., &c.

Price, complete, 4s., or sent post free to any part of the colony, on receipt of 4s. 6d. in twopenny stamps.

Subscriptions to "Illustrated News, in town ... £2 5s.
Ditto in country, post paid ... £4 10s.
For 52 consecutive numbers.

WAUGH and COX, importers, George-street.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—Hotelkeepers, Confectioners, and Families supplied with "the real Wenham Lake Ice," delivered at their own doors, in suitable quantities mornings and evenings. Orders left, or forwarded per post to the French Café, George-street, will be punctually attended to. F. POEHLMANN.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE previous to Stock Taking, to commence on MONDAY, February 11th, at 96, Pitt-street, next to the Victoria Theatre.—PARRY and HALBERT (late Smith and Parry) are now offering the remaining portion of their summer stock at a great reduction from the original cost. The following list of prices will enable purchasers to judge of the great advantages to be obtained:—

SILKS.	
Black silk dresses, all silk	21s worth 42s
Rich ducapes	27s 6d worth 50s
Rich striped and checked glaces	33s 6d worth 45s
Superb brocaded silks	45s worth 4 guineas
Rich damask silks	63s worth 7 guineas
MANTLES.	
French glace mantles	10s 6d worth 25s
Ditto ditto ditto, richly trimmed	14s 9d worth 30s
Extra rich ditto	21s worth 42s
SHAWLS.	
French barege scarf shawls	10s 6d worth 21s
Superb designs	13s 6d worth 30s
Grenadine scarf shawls	21s worth 3 guineas
Real China crape	30s worth 4 guineas
DRESSES.	
Barege and muslin robes, at half the original cost.	
SEWN MUSLIN GOODS.	
1200 chemisettes, richly worked	23d worth 3s 6d
1200 habit shirts, ditto	23d worth 3s 6d
1000 muslin collars, ditto	1s worth 2s 6d
RIBBONS.	
2000 yards French bonnet ribbons, per yard	6½d worth 1s
1500 yards extra rich ditto	9d worth 1s 6d
MANCHESTER GOODS.	
500 pieces Horrocks' longcloth	3s 9d worth 6d
200 pairs 10-4 white counterpanes	5s 9d worth 10s 6d
100 pieces 10-4 white sheeting calico	1s worth 1s 6d
100 pieces Welsh flannel	9d worth 1s 6d
200 pieces Hoyle's best prints, per dress	2s 11½d worth 4s 6d
HOSIERY.	
500 dozen women's white cotton hose, per pair	6d worth 1s

PARRY and HALBERT beg to inform the public, that they will also sell off, without any reserve, the remaining portion of the last winter stock, consisting of cobourgs, alpacas, French merinoes, woollen goods, hosiery, blankets, and furs, regardless of the cost, to make room for several large shipments of winter goods, hourly expected.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to come early, as the whole must be sold within 14 days. The Sale will commence on MONDAY, 11th February.

Please observe the address—96, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre.

J. CORTI, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Manufacturer, grateful for past favours, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business at No. 56, Pitt-street North, opposite Messrs. Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

J. CORTI in soliciting future favours, begs to state that he has now on hand a choice assortment of gilt chimney cheval and toilet glasses, framed engravings, parlour ornaments, consisting of wax fruits and stuffed birds, under shades, Alabaster, Terracotta, and China figures, with shades, ladies' workboxes, &c., &c., at very low prices.

1. Observe—No. 56, Pitt-street North, opposite Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

OUTFITS, OUTFITS.—To Families Going Home. Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, begs respectfully to call the attention of passengers to her present extensive assortment of every description of ladies' and children's ready-made underlinen, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Estimates prepared on the shortest notice. Letters addressed as above will meet with the promptest attention.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street.—WILLIAM PRICE, Importer of British and French Goods.

FRENCH GLACE MANTLES!! Clearing out! in consequence of the season being advanced, at Fifteen Shillings and Ninepence each, at "La Ville de Paris."

FRENCH BALZORINES!! Five Shillings and Sixpence the full dress of 12 yards, at "La Ville de Paris."

FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES!! Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence the full dress of 20 yards, original price thirty five shillings, at, "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

15S. TO MEASURE, the best Grasscloth Coats. BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

NEW DRESSES.—New Dresses, very cheap, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

LADIES.—We respectfully invite your attention to a great display of new silks, decidedly cheap. WALTHAM RUSH and CO., 88, Pitt-street.

NEW MATERIALS, suitable for children's dresses, very cheap, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88 Pitt-street.

NEW FANCY SILKS, great display—very cheap, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

NEW FANCY SILK DRESSES, 35s. 6d. per dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—Just landed, 16 cases of superior, by FREDERICK GEARD, Barrack-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—A small Invoice of assorted on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

RICE STRAW BONNETS, in girls', maids', and small women's sizes. Ladies' fancy bonnets of the latest fashion, ON SALE in small packages, at the stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats, 216, George-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury London.

BERLIN HOUSE, 160, George-street. A new stock of French Embroidery Work, drawn on cambric for collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, and borders, just opened at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

A LARGE STOCK of Berlin Wool in great variety of shades, Berlin patterns painted on canvas, book markers, silks, canvases, &c., &c., just opened at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of the new German Bead Work, with patterns and beads for mats, baskets, candle ornaments, and other elegant ornaments for the drawing-room, at W. READING'S, 160, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Beverley House, 118, Pitt-street, late G. C. Tuting and Company. Thirty Days' Clearing Sale. The proprietors having purchased from the assignees the whole of the stock of the late firm of G. C. Tuting and Company, at half the original cost, have determined to hold a clearing sale for thirty days only, during which time the whole of the stock, consisting of silks, shawls, mantles, balzorines, bareges, muslins, prints, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, ribbons, and millinery goods, &c., will be offered for sale at extraordinary low prices. Open from 10 to 6.

SELLING OFF.—The whole of the extensive and most valuable Stock of the late firm of G. C. TUTING and CO., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, French Merinos Fancy Dresses, Ladies' Underclothing, &c., &c., is now being offered at excessive low prices at late G. C. TUTING and CO., 120, Pitt-street.

BEVERLEY HOUSE, 120, Pitt-street, late Firm of G. C TUTING and CO.—This extensive Sale of Drapery, Silks, Velvets, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Furs, Ribbons, Mantles, Shawls, Hosiery, Millinery, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Ware, &c., is being continued with great success, owing to the superior quality of the goods and the immense reduction in price. The sale will continue for a few days longer. Late G. C. TUTING and CO., 120, Pitt-street.

MOURNING BONNETS! Mourning Bonnets!—A large and varied assortment, in crape and silk, at "La Ville de Paris."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 212, George-street, where everything suitable for the town and country can be obtained at the most reasonable prices. J. TAIT and CO., 212, George-street.

FEARFUL SACRIFICE!!—Silks, satins, shawls, dresses, lace mantles and scarfs, and a variety of other articles selling at little more than half English cost. 320, George-street.

TO PRINTERS, PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Messrs. ROBERT BESLEY and CO. are desirous of calling the attention of the trade to the patent granted to Robert Besley, and sealed on the 23rd day of October last, for the manufacture of a new and hard metal, especially adapted for type founding.

Since the first introduction of moveable types, their composition, as far as can be ascertained, has been precisely the same as that now in general use. The facilities of machinery—the long numbers of popular publications, all point to the necessity of a more durable material; this Messrs. Besley and Co., with the assistance of an eminent metallurgist, have succeeded in producing; they therefore confidently recommend the adoption of their founts cast in this new metal, as possessing a power of resisting pressure (as far as can be demonstrated by a series of the most severe tests) ten times greater than any type cast with the ordinary metal, besides the advantage of preserving the sharpness of the general impression for a much longer time.

The prime cost of this metal being considerably more than the ordinary type metal, the following are the prices at which founts of 120 lbs. and upwards can be supplied:—

English	1s. 4d.	Minion	2s. 6d.
Pica	1s. 6d.	Emerald	3s. 3d.
Small pica	1s. 8d.	Nonpareil	3s. 6d.
Long primer	1s. 10d.	Ruby	4s. 2d.
Bourgeois	2s. 0d.	Pearl	4s. 9d.
Brevier	2s. 3d.	Diamond	8s. 6d.

Messrs. Besley and Co. intend, in future, to cast the whole of their court-hands, texts, jobbing and ornamental founts in this metal.

Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, London, November 1st, 1855.

VALUABLE LIFE INTEREST of a young Lady (a good life) in an eligible City Freehold Property for sale. For particulars apply to ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

NOTICE to BOILERS-DOWN in the Northern Districts.—For SALE, the Plant at Johnston's Bay, formerly known as the Sydney Salting Company's, consisting of a 15 H. P. boiler, 4 cylinders, steam engine, refining pan, piping, and every requisite for steaming down 50 head of cattle or 1000 sheep per diem. Full particulars to be had at the establishment, or from the undersigned, at Campbell's Wharf.

H. W. HAMILTON.

EX CATHERINE ADAMSON.—White Herrings, now landing, in prime order, for SALE, by ROBERT COVENY.

COALS.—Newcastle Screened, on SALE, by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

COUNTESS' and VISCOUNTESS' SLATES; PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned has just received ex Mary Ross and Gemini for sale

Best Bangor Countess' and Viscountess' slates
Fine Portland cement.

EDWARD SALAMON, York and Wynyard streets.

NOTICE.—The best English Salt Salmon, Ling, Cod, Tusk, &c., to be had at No. 10 and 12, George-street, Market Shed.

PORTLAND CEMENT, and English Fire Bricks, on sale, at A. F. CROOM and CO.'s stores, Miller's Point.

FINE TEAS, ex Abeona, consisting of Gunpowder imperial, hyson, and colong, in 10-catty boxes, on sale by A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

CHINESE PRESERVES, camphor-wood trunks, lacquered and plain, ditto chests of drawers, secretaries and portmanteaus, on sale by A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

KAURI SPARS.—For SALE at Cunyngham's Wharf, north end of Campbell's Wharf, the cargo of the barque Galatea, consisting of all kinds most in demand, and which will be sold cheap. Apply to Mr. LOCKWOOD, on the premises; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, in half jars. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt street North.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedding, &c., for SALE, at and under cost, at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, Sydney.

J. C. GLUE, wants at his office immediately—
5 useful farm men that can plough
4 experienced ditto for milking, good wages
2 men cooks for town
Numbers of useful general servants
Also, cook and laundresses.

58, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINE.—For SALE, a new 25 horse power, high pressure, horizontal engine, with tubular boiler, &c., complete. Address Box 181, Post Office.

CEMENT, in first-rate condition. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

800 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

FINE Salt for SALE. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

BANGOR SLATES.—
22 x 12
20 x 10
18 x 9
16 x 10 and 14 x 8. Remaining lots for SALE very cheap, ex Africa, Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf.

LUCERNE SEED, Clover Seed, fresh as imported. ... and ASKINS, ... near the Theatre.

NOW LANDING, ex Emperor and James Booth; and on SALE by JAMES POWELL, wheelwright, George-street, ... d-hill.

Bar, round, square, and flat iron
Horse ...
... for stocks, all of the best brand
Axle trees, blocks, various ... and plough-share moulds, Abbott and Forster's brands.

Also, ... expected, ... other iron by various arrivals, which will be sold as reasonable as any ... in town.

CEDAR.—The undersigned are purchasers of good Cedar, at market rates. MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

TO the CLERGY of EVERY DENOMINATION. —An unrivalled opportunity of securing a choice Organ at the sale of CHARLES KEMP'S, Esq., Macquarie-street.

DESCRIPTION.

A handsome large finger organ, built by G. M. Holditch, of London, to order for this climate, in a handsome mahogany French polished case, with a front of gilt pipes.

The compass of the keys is five and a half octaves (the greatest compass ever made), GG to C in altissimo. The pedal board has an octave and a half of notes made to act either with or without the keys. There are four composition pedals,—two blowing actions, enabling the player to blow at pleasure. The bellows are most ample, and the wind is steadied by percussion valves. The whole of the pipes are enclosed in a Venetian swell, and the keys of the pedals draw out and in.

The stops consist of

No. 1—Pedal Pipes	No. 7—Principal
No. 2—Pedal Keys	No. 8—Flute
No. 3—Open Diapason	No. 9—Twelfth
No. 4—Stopped Diapason	No. 10—Fifteenth
No. 5—Clarabella	No. 11—Hautboy
No. 6—Dulciana	

Dimensions—Height, 12 feet; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 7 feet 6 inches.

The power of this instrument is quite sufficient for any moderate-sized parish church.

The mechanism is of the most modern improvements.

Cards to view the above can be had gratis on application to the auctioneer, ROBERT MURIEL, No. 258, George-street.

NEWTOWN.—Public Notice.—Furniture, &c., &c., &c.—Catalogues and cards are now ready at the rooms of the auctioneer, No. 258, George-street, to view the furniture, &c., for sale by public auction at the residence of Mr. W. Samuell, Pentonville, Newtown, on Monday next, the 18th instant. ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY!—On View, and for SALE, upwards of 2 00 remarkably choice Birds of all descriptions, consisting of canaries, starlings, woodlarks, skylarks, thrushes, blackbirds, jay birds, goldfinches, rare and valuable pigeons, together with numerous other birds; also cages, seed, glasses, &c., &c., suitable for the above. CONRAD BRANDES, 18, Bridge-street, next door to Mr. B. B. Cohen, jeweller, &c.

VERANDAHS.—Corrugated Galvanized Tinned Sheet-iron (Morewood and Rogers' Patent), in straight and curved sheets, assorted, from 5 feet to 8 feet in length by 2 feet wide. From the great strength of the metal when in this shape, a verandah made of corrugated galvanised iron requires no rafters or under ceiling of any kind, but only wall and front plates. The sheets are fastened together by nuts and screws. This kind of verandah has a particularly light and ornamental appearance, especially with the curved shape, and is very durable. E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, George-street, Sydney, agents for the manufacturers.

FOR SALE, Prime Mess Beef. H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD *Herald* Office.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—On Sale, cedar boards, ½ inch up to 3; kauri pine, all lengths and widths; deal and pine battens, laths and flooring boards, tongued and grooved ½ inch lining boards, doors and sashes, turnery of all kinds, deals, cut and uncut, in every variety; Oregon pine, all lengths and sizes; soap, candle, beer, and wine cases always ready. JAMES COOK. Liverpool-street, July 13.

GALVANIZED Iron Roofing Tiles, Morewood's Patent. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

KANGAROO SKINS, Best heavy Van Diemen's Land. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

STATION AND SHEEP, BURNETT DISTRICT. —For SALE by the undersigned, the Station of CHEESEBOROUGH, in the Burnett District, 115 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, Wide Bay, with improvements; also, with the station or separately, the following sheep, warranted sound and never diseased.

1000 wethers, 3½ years and upwards
500 ewes, 5 years and upwards

1500 sheep, more or less.

MORT and CO.

15,000 SHEEP for SALE. Fat and Store, depasturing and deliverable at the following districts, viz., Darling Downs, Casilis, and Goulburn. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

MILK COWS FOR SALE.—Four superior Cows in full milk. They can be highly recommended to any person in town requiring a cow for private use, being perfectly quiet, accustomed to dry food and to stand tied up. Apply at the H. E. I. Company's Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a commodious Family Residence. Entrance lobby and seven rooms, with shed and well of good water, wherein is fixed a lead pump, a large yard, with vacant ground adjoining. For particulars apply to No. 49, Dowling street, Woolloomooloo.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, "owing to the proprietor leaving the district."—General Store in West Maitland, doing a good trade, and will admit of more general extension. The stock in trade consists of seasonable goods, to be taken at cost, and £100 goodwill coming in. The premises are extensive, and low rent. For further particulars apply by letter to J. W. R. P., *Herald* Office.

TO BE SOLD, a Farm of about 56 acres, named Ballater, on the Wollombi Creek, Cook's River, seven miles from Sydney. The land is of first-rate quality, and cannot be surpassed in the vicinity of Sydney. There is about eight acres of garden enclosed in a ring fence, replete with choice fruit trees; also, two paddocks of about 11 acres; a cottage of 10 rooms fit for the reception of a respectable family. Omnibuses are running all day between the city and the village of Tempe, Cook's River Dam, about a mile from the estate. The land cultivated as a market garden would clear the purchaser in three years, being irrigated; the crops are abundant in dry seasons. For further particulars apply to Mr. HAYLEY, on the premises.

TO BUILDERS, Contractors, and others.—For SALE, at WILLIAM BROWN'S, junior, Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street, cedar boards, from ½-inch up to 2-inch, pitch pine flooring boards, Oregon pine flooring boards, planed, grooved, and tongued deals, 11 x 3, and 9 x 3, cut and uncut; colonial hardwood shingles and laths; Hobart Town shingles and palings; Norway pine 25s. per 100 feet.

TO PARTIES on the search for a FARM convenient to Sydney, and first-rate cultivation Land, seven miles from Sydney, on the Kogra Road, between George and Cook's River, partly cleared, with a slab house and improvements namely, fencing, part under cultivation. The land is what is termed a cabbage-tree flat. Never-failing supply of water. Containing 55 acres. Apply to C. ADRAIN, auctioneer, King-street. Terms, liberal.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLERS, and others.—For SALE, a very superior 12-horse power high-pressure Steam Engine, with boiler, &c., complete. Also a Flour Mill, with two pairs of 9 feet French burr stones, with patent dressing engine, and smut-machine of the newest and most approved construction. The above engine and mill have just been landed, ex Helen Baird, and will be sold either together or separately. Apply to E. TOWNS, and CO. Towns' Wharf, January 28, 1856.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—100 Tierces Beef, ready for shipment, and guaranteed for two years; also, 50 barrels Irish and American Pork, Ox Tongues, Suet, &c., packed and ready for sea use.

Live Stock supplied on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits, and Provisions of every description ready for shipment by E. B. CULLEN, Bon Accord Stores, Circular Quay.

N.B.—Merchandise and passengers' goods stored at a moderate rate. The stores are perfectly dry, free from vermin, and fit for any goods.

A SPACIOUS Public house and Ground for SALE, Liverpool Road. Apply S. BAKER, opposite Mort's.

FOR Private SALE, the Lease of that first-rate Family Hotel, called the Racecourse Inn, at Homebush, with 5 acres of Land fenced, with run of 250 acres until let. The house contains large bar, store-room, good cellars, specious club or concert room, and 8 bedrooms, and stabling for 50 horses; can be let for 5, 7, or 10 years. Apply to G. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., opposite Mort's.

FOR SALE, a genteel Cottage, of five rooms and kitchen, servants' room, wash-house, store, and sheds for horse and gig, good garden, stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, and vegetables; good water, &c. 198 feet frontage to Juliet-street, Enmore, depth 91 feet. Five minutes' walk to Newtown Station. Enquire of Mr ALLMON, 218, Sussex-street South.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—Mr. EDMUND DOHERTY has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* at Raymond Terrace.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta—Mr. E. Mason.
Ryde—Mr. George Pope.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Mr. John M'Lennan.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Mudgee—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. Charles Blakefield.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz.
Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. George Jell.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider.
Gundagai—Mr. Michael Norton.
Melbourne—Mr. John Cooper.
Geelong—Mr. Thomas Paterson.
Wollongong, Illawarra—Mr. Hewlett.
Kiama—Mr. John Graham.
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp.
Maitland, Gresford, Hinton, Paterson, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Paterson—Mr. W. M. Meade.
Raymond Terrace—
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire.
Murrurundi, and Armidale—Mr. A. Brodie.
Tamworth—Mr J. Coghlan

THE COAST.

Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer.
Manning River—Mr. Thos. L. Scott
Clarence River—H. Aldcorn, Postmaster, South Grafton.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. H. H. Harrington.
Wide Bay, Gayndah—Mr. A. Walker, Postmaster.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Mr. Samuel Stevens.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch, booksellers. Launceston—Mr G. Spicer.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombala, Cooma—Mr. H. Kesterton.
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers.
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden.

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the proprietor, JOHN FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (THREE-PENCE) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.—£5 per annum, ...

*** All advertisements under ... will be charged ... booked ... Advertiser's account.

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